THE IMPACT OF
THE NATIONAL VOTER
REGISTRATION ACT OF 1993
ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF
ELECTIONS FOR FEDERAL OFFICE

2003-2004

ATTES OF BUILDING

A Report to the **109th Congress June 30, 2005** THE IMPACT OF THE NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION ACT OF 1993 ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF ELECTIONS FOR FEDERAL OFFICE

2003-2004

A Report to the 109th Congress June 30, 2005

The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act, 2003–2004

This report is submitted to the United States Congress pursuant to the provisions of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–31)

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Executive Summary

his is a report to the United States Congress on the impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) on the administration of elections for federal office during the two-year period from the November 2002 to the November 2004 general elections. This is the sixth report to the Congress under NVRA, but the first report submitted by the United States Election Assistance Commission (EAC). The previous five reports were submitted by the Federal Election Commission (FEC). The 2004 report is based on survey results from 48 states, the District of Columbia, and three of the four territories—American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Other states and territories are not included because they either are exempt from the provisions of NVRA or did not respond to the survey.

Overall, voter registration increased in the 2004 general election, compared to the 2000 presidential election. Responses from 48 states showed total registration at more than 174.8 million voters in 2004, compared to the 162.4 million reported in 2000 from all 50 states and the District of Columbia. This increase of nearly 12 million is actually understated because of missing information from non-respondents to the survey. Comparing registration counts only for the 48 states that reported registration in both 2000 and 2004, there was an increase of 11,154,293 registered voters between the two most recent presidential elections.

While the actual number of registered voters increased in the past four years, the rate of growth did not keep up with the growth rate of the voting age population. As a result, the percent of the voting age population that is registered to vote decreased from 78.9 percent in 2000 to 78.5 percent in 2004 in the 48 states that reported data to EAC.

Highlights of the survey results for 2003 and 2004 are as follows:

States reported a total of 49.6 million voter registration applications processed nationwide Nearly 32.4 percent of applications were received by mail, 25.4 percent of applications were submitted in person, another 32.8 percent were received from motor vehicle agencies, and 11 percent from other agencies, including public assistance, disability services, armed forces recruitment, and other non-specified offices.
Some 26 million applications were valid new registrations—that is, applications from persons not previously registered in the local jurisdiction to which the application was submitted on not previously registered in any jurisdiction.
Nearly 3.5 million applications were duplicates of valid registrations.
Some 15.2 million applications were requests for change of name, address, or political party affiliation.
Nearly 12.6 million names were removed from voter lists under the list verification procedures of NVRA, while another 10.7 million names were transferred from active to

inactive status.

The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act, 2003–2004

Section 1: Introduction

This is a report to the United States Congress on the impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) (Pub. L. No. 103-31, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1973gg) on the administration of elections for federal office during the period from November 2002 to November 2004. This is the sixth in a series of reports to be submitted biennially pursuant to the provisions of NVRA, as amended by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA). That portion of NVRA reads in part:

SEC 9...(a) In General—The Election Assistance Commission

(3) not later than June 30 of each odd numbered year, shall submit to the Congress a report assessing the impact of this Act on the administration of elections for Federal office during the preceding 2-year period and including recommendations for improvements in Federal and State procedures, forms, and other matters affected by this subchapter;

Although this is the sixth NVRA report to the Congress, this is the first NVRA report submitted by the United States Election Commission (EAC). The previous five reports were submitted by the Federal Election Commission (FEC), which in 1994 promulgated rules identifying the information considered necessary to obtain from the states to generate reports to the Congress (11 CFR 8.7). The FEC further described and explained the need for these data elements in a communication to state election officials in October 1995. The survey was revised and expanded as a result of HAVA, which created EAC.

The 2004 Voter Registration Survey was conducted early in 2005. The deadline for return of the completed survey to EAC was March 31, 2005, although surveys were received and tabulated for this report up to June 10, 2005.

SECTION 2: APPLICABILITY OF NVRA

The 2004 Voter Registration Survey was sent to 55 state election jurisdictions, including the District of Columbia and the four territories—American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. This report is based on survey results from 50 of these jurisdictions. North Dakota did not respond because the state does not have voter registration and is, therefore, exempt from NVRA under Section 4(b)(1) of the Act. Three jurisdictions—Guam, Hawaii, and Rhode Island—had not responded to the survey by the June 17 cutoff date for compiling this report.

Six states—Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—have Election Day registration, and five of these six states are not subject to NVRA. Minnesota and Wisconsin had Election Day registration in effect before March 11, 1993, when NVRA was enacted, and were exempted under the original section 4(b)(2) of the Act. Wyoming also was exempted under that section because, prior to March 11, 1993, the state enacted legislation that had the effect of implementing Election Day registration at the polls. Idaho and New Hampshire enacted legislation subsequent to NVRA, but the legislation implemented Election Day registration retroactive to March 11, 1993. Idaho and New Hampshire were exempted by a 1996 amendment to NVRA. The sixth state, Maine, is subject to NVRA. Maine responded to the entire survey. The other five states with Election Day registration responded only to parts of the survey.

Some of the states and territories subject to NVRA responded only to parts of the survey. Some of those responses also are incomplete because not all local election jurisdictions are covered by the response. The number of jurisdictions that provided information for the survey is shown in Table 7, Registration Agencies and Jurisdictions.

Section 3: Background

Purposes and Requirements of the National Voter Registration Act

The objectives of (NVRA) are:

	To establish procedures that will increase the number of eligible citizens who register to vote in elections for federal office
	To protect the integrity of the electoral process by ensuring that accurate and current voter registration rolls are maintained
	To enhance the participation of eligible citizens as voters in elections for federal office $[Section \ 2(b)].$
The	e Act pursues these objectives by:
	Expanding the number of locations and opportunities whereby eligible citizens may apply to register to vote
	Requiring voter registration file maintenance procedures that, in a uniform and nondiscriminatory manner, identify and remove the names of only those individuals who no longer are eligible to vote
	Providing certain "fail safe" voting procedures to ensure an individual's right to vote prevails over current bureaucratic or legal technicalities.

Expanding Opportunities to Register to Vote

Prior to enactment of the Act, the locations and opportunities for eligible citizens to register to vote had varied widely throughout the states. Evidence from two decades of state experimentation suggested that expanding the number of locations and opportunities for voter registration resulted in increased registration.

Accordingly, NVRA requires that individuals be given an opportunity to apply for voter registration in elections for federal offices when applying for, or renewing, a driver's license, or when applying for, or receiving, services at certain other public offices. NVRA also requires states to accept registration by mail.

Driver's license offices were selected on the basis of statistics from the U.S. Department of Transportation indicating that approximately 87 percent of persons 18 years and older have driver's licenses, while an additional three or four percent have, in lieu of a driver's license, an identification card issued by a state motor vehicle agency. Moreover, several states had already adopted a version of this "motor voter" approach [H.Rept. 103-9, at page 4].

Public assistance programs, state-funded disability programs, and other public agencies were selected to ensure that "the poor and persons with disabilities who do not have driver's licenses" will "not be excluded from those for whom registration will be convenient and readily available" [H.Rept. 103-66 (Conf.), at page 19].

Also, because "registration by mail was already in place in approximately half the states, and there was substantial evidence that this procedure not only increased registration but successfully reached out to those groups most under-represented on the registration rolls, this method of registration was considered appropriate as a national standard" [H.Rept. 103 9, at page 4].

"By combining the driver's license application approach with mail and agency-based registration, the Committee felt that any eligible citizen who wished to register would have ready access to an application" [H.Rept. 103 9, at page 5]. Government offices and agencies that conduct voter registration in each of the states that responded to the 2004 Voter Registration Survey are identified in Table 7, Registration Agencies and Jurisdictions.

Fair and Effective Voter Registration File Maintenance

NVRA requires states to "conduct a program to maintain the integrity of the rolls" [S.Rept. 103-6, at page 18]. Any such program, however, "may not remove the name of a voter from the list of eligible voters by reason of a person's failure to vote. States are permitted to remove the names of eligible voters from the rolls at the request of the voter or as provided by state law by reason of mental incapacity or criminal conviction. In addition, states are required to conduct a general program that makes a reasonable effort to remove the names of ineligible voters from the official lists by reason of death or change of residence" [S.Rept. 103-6, at page 18].

The Act requires that any such program be "uniform, nondiscriminatory, and in compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965..." [Section 8(b)(1)]. "The purpose of this requirement is to prohibit selective or discriminatory purge programs." "The term 'uniform' is intended to mean that any purge program or activity must be applied to an entire jurisdiction. The term 'nondiscriminatory' means that the procedure complies with the requirements of the Voting Rights Act of 1965" [H.Rept. 103-9, at page 15].

"Fail-safe" Voting Procedures

Prior to 1993, registrants were sometimes denied the right to vote on Election Day either because of an oversight on their part or a clerical error by an election office. Registrants who changed residence within a jurisdiction, for example, often mistakenly assumed they were still entitled to vote, only to discover on Election Day that their failure to reregister at the new address had disenfranchised them. Similarly, registrants who may not have received or failed to return certain election office mailings often were purged from voter lists. Even clerical errors, such as erroneous changes of address in voter registration files, resulted either in the loss of the right to vote or in an elaborate and daunting bureaucratic ordeal.

To solve such problems, NVRA permits certain classes of registrants to vote despite bureaucratic or legal technicalities. The Congress incorporated these fail safe provisions based on the principle that "once registered, a voter should remain on the list of voters so long as the individual remains eligible to vote in that jurisdiction" [H.Rept. 103-9, at page 18]. More extensive fail-safe voting procedures were incorporated into HAVA through the use of provisional ballots.

Role of the United States Election Assistance Commission

Section 802 (a) of HAVA transferred to EAC all functions that FEC exercised under section 9(a) of NVRA before HAVA enactment. Pursuant to this authority, EAC revised and expanded FEC's NVRA survey instrument into a more comprehensive Voter Registration Survey. The 2004 Voter Registration Survey was conducted in early 2005. The deadline for return of the completed survey was March 31, 2005, although surveys were received and tabulated for this report until June 10, 2005.

Section 4: Data Comparisons

The results of the 2004 Voter Registration Survey are presented in the tables at the end of this report and are summarized in Section 5. Because of the exemptions and the completeness of the survey responses, some cautions are necessary about interpreting the survey data and comparing data from state to state or, in the case of Table 1, which presents voter registration data for elections back to 1992, comparisons from year to year.

There are gaps in the survey's coverage. Two states and one of the territories did not respond to the 2004 survey, including the state that does not have voter registration. Three territories and the five states with Election Day registration responded only to parts of the survey. Several

states said their responses did not cover all local election jurisdictions, and some states do not track certain information requested by the survey. Therefore, each table provides a tally of the number of state jurisdictions that are represented in the summary totals of each data item. The tables also provide a tally of the number of state jurisdictions represented in each percentage calculation. These nationwide summaries are located at the bottom of each table. At the bottom of Table 4, for example, 48 jurisdictions reported the total number of registered voters at the close of the polls for the 2004 general election (question 4), and 40 jurisdictions reported the total number of voters that were ultimately removed from voter lists during the 2002–2004 reporting period (question 32). However, the calculation "Number of Voters Removed from File 2002–2004" as a percent of "Total Reported Registration 2004" is based on data only from the 39 jurisdictions that responded to both question 4 and question 32.

Active registration totals may be inflated by inclusion of inactive registrants in states that do not track inactive voters. NVRA allows election jurisdictions to move voters to an inactive voter list if, over a period of time, the registrant has not voted in a series of elections and has not had any contact with or responded to mailings sent by election jurisdictions. But not all election jurisdictions keep track of inactive registrants. As Table 1 shows, at least 15 states and all four territories do not track inactive voters or were not able to provide information on inactive voters. The 2004 Election Day Survey, a comprehensive survey of election practices also conducted by EAC, showed that 12 states and three territories did not report inactive registration numbers.

Historically, voter registration data have been reported differently by the states. These differences may also be reflected in previous NVRA reports from FEC. The 2004 Election Day Survey found that states report voter registration totals in different ways. Twenty-six states provided reports that included *active* voters only; reports from 20 states include both *active* and *inactive* voters. In four states, determination of whether to include active and inactive voters in reports of registered voters was at the discretion of *local* election jurisdictions. The differences discovered in the study have been taken into account in the compilation of historical registered voter totals in Table 1 of this report. Data from previous NVRA studies have been recalculated—raw data as well as voter registration as a percent of the voting age population—to reflect this new understanding.

In addition, voter registration statistics for 1992 and 1994 may be inflated. In 1992 and 1994, a majority of states did not maintain lists of inactive registrants. Instead, registration lists were periodically purged of persons who had not voted during a specified period of time according to state law. As a result, total registration figures in 1992 and 1994 include an unknown number of people who moved to a new jurisdiction and registered to vote in the new jurisdiction, but remained on the voter list in the former jurisdiction because their absence had not yet been detected in their failure to vote within a specified time period.

NVRA, which was not fully implemented until after the 1994 elections, prohibits the removal of names from a vote list solely for failure to vote and replaces purging processes with a list

verification process, either through mailings or the United States Postal Service's (USPS) National Change of Address reports at intervals determined by the states. Persons reported by USPS to have moved are sent a confirmation mailing by local election officials and may be placed on an inactive list that allows them to vote if the USPS report was in error. As a result of NVRA, states verify their voter registration lists, but those verifications occur at different times and are performed in different ways.

SECTION 5: SURVEY RESULTS

The following is a summary of data EAC has gathered from the 2004 Voter Registration Survey. This summary shows the impact of NVRA on the administration of elections for federal offices for the period from November 2002 to November 2004. The summary is divided into four sections: voter registration rates, voter registration applications received, voter registration applications processed, and list maintenance programs.

Voter Registration Rates

Overall, voter registration increased in the 2004 general election, compared to the presidential election in 2000. Responses from 48 states, the District of Columbia and three territories showed total registration at more than 174.8 million voters in 2004, compared to the 162.4 million reported in 2000 from all 50 states and the District of Columbia. This increase of nearly 12 million is actually understated because of missing information from non-respondents to the survey. Comparing registration counts only for the 51 states and territories that reported registration in both 2000 and 2004, there was an increase of 11,154,293 registered voters between the two most recent presidential elections.

Non-presidential elections usually present both a lower registration count and lower voter turnout numbers. The 2002 elections were no different, as there were nearly 5 million fewer registered voters on the rolls that year compared to 2000, as reported in the EAC survey. Part of the decrease was due to purges from voter lists that occurred in different states. Due to the decrease in the off-year election period, the increase in the two years from 2002 to 2004 was even more dramatic. Overall, registration rolls grew by more than 14.8 million voters in the 51 states and territories that reported data in both the 2002 and 2004 election years.

Most states reported an increase in registrations between the 2000 and 2004 presidential elections. Eight states showed a decline from the number of registrations reported four years earlier. Half of those declines, however, are more likely due to the fact that the states did not report data to EAC from all local election jurisdictions. Independent research shows that four states—Illinois, New Hampshire, Utah, and Wyoming—actually showed an increase in total number of registered voters between the two presidential elections. Therefore, actual declines in registration occurred just in the states of Alaska, Minnesota, Montana, and Oklahoma.

The declines in these four states reflect the tail end of the major impact of NVRA. A number of jurisdictions calculated that the first opportunity to purge voters after the two federal elections

actually occurred after the 2000 election cycle. As a result, each of the four states reported a significant removal of voters in 2001, following nearly half a decade of accumulating seeming excess on their rolls.

While the actual number of registered voters increased in the past four years, the rate of growth did not keep up with the growth rate of the voting age population. The percent of the voting age population that is registered to vote decreased from 78.9 percent in 2000 to 78.5 percent in 2004 in the 51 states and territories that reported data to EAC.

Counts of both active and inactive voters increased over the past four years. Nearly 11.2 million more active registered voters were reported in 2004, compared to 2000. In addition, the number of inactive voters increased by more than 3 million. The inactive increase is more significant because their share of the overall size of the voter file increased 3.2 percentage points in the four-year period.

Voter Registration Applications Received

Forty-four states and territories reported that more than 49.6 million voter registration applications were received over the past two years, from the end of the 2002 election process through the close of registration for the 2004 general election. Eleven states and territories that responded to the survey failed to provide the total numbers of applications received, but some of those states provided information about the origin of those applications.

EAC asked three questions to determine the origin of voter registration applications: the number of applications received by mail, the number of in-person registrations, and the number of applications received from various voter registration agencies. On previous surveys, FEC had designed the three questions so responses would sum to the total number of applications received. While these questions on the 2004 survey were designed in a similar manner and with the same assumptions, it is apparent from the survey responses that states compiled data differently on applications received. In fact, the sum of applications received by mail, in-person, or from voter registration agencies equaled the reported total number of applications received for only 14 of the 44 jurisdictions that provided data on applications received. Twenty-one states came up short from the total they reported, indicating there were other classifications not covered by the EAC questionnaire. In seven states, the parts totaled more than the whole, indicating some of the agency answers also were covered in the in-person answer.

Nationwide, the EAC survey indicates 32.8 percent of all registration applications received in the past two years came from motor vehicle offices, down from nearly 43 percent in the last FEC report covering the years 2000 to 2002. This decrease, however, may be due to the fact that only 41 states and territories provided data on motor vehicle office applications in 2004.

A similar number (32.4 percent) of voter registration applications were received by mail, an increase from 27.6 percent in the last FEC report. These mail applications reflect the ready

availability of national and state voter registration forms on the Internet, from voter registration drives, and from people personally mailing in forms they obtained from public assistance agencies and elsewhere. In most states, it is virtually impossible to determine where applicants obtained mail-in forms.

The 2004 EAC study asked for a separate count of the number of registration applications that were received in person at election or voter registrars' offices. The number of applications received in person amounted to 25.4 percent of all registration applications that were received in the two years leading up to the 2004 presidential election. There was no similar question on the FEC's voter registration surveys.

Nearly 11 percent of applications came from a variety of public offices, including 2.2 percent from public assistance offices, 0.2 percent from disability offices, 0.2 percent from Armed Forces recruitment offices, and 8.4 percent from other state agencies. The Armed Forces recruitment offices saw a near doubling of the number of applications received compared to two years ago. Rates of applications received from other agencies remained relatively constant compared to the previous two-year period.

Table 2 shows how much the states vary in each of the categories. While mail registration applications averaged just a third of all applications received nationwide, in six states it accounted for more than 50 percent of applications. In four states, in-person registrations accounted for more than half of all applications received, even though they were only 25 percent nationwide. Motor vehicle offices showed the greatest variation among the states, with Delaware and Michigan having the highest concentration of registration applications coming from the motor vehicle department.

Voter Registration Applications Processed

While 49.6 million voter registration applications reportedly were received nationwide during the 2002–2004 reporting period, 45 states reported that 26 million valid registrations were added to voter lists during the same period. However, smaller numbers of states tracked the disposition of voter registration applications received.

Nearly 15.2 million applications were requests for a change of name, address, or political party affiliation, according to reports from 32 states, amounting to 38.5 percent of all applications received. Approximately 3.4 million applications (or 7.3 percent) were duplicates of valid registrations, according to reports from 39 states, and about 1.6 million applications (or 5.2 percent) were rejected or determined to be invalid, according to reports from 23 states. Based on calculations limited only to states that reported both the number of applications received and the disposition of those applications, about 52.3 percent of applications received were valid new registrations (42 states). New valid registrations during the 2002–2004 reporting period represented 16 percent of total reported registrations (45 states).

There were large variations among the states on the results of the application processing effort. Some states provided information that appears to be incorrect, but verification was not possible.

List Maintenance Programs

One of the purposes of NVRA, as stated in accompanying House and Senate committee reports, is to ensure that once citizens are registered to vote, they remain on the voting list as long as they remain eligible to vote in the same jurisdiction [H. Rept. 103-9, at page 18, and S. Rept. 103-6, at pages 17 and 19]. The statute's list maintenance provisions prohibit states from removing names from the voter registration list:

For failure to vote [Section 8(b)(2)]	
For change of address to another location within the registrar's jurisdiction [Sec-	tion 8(f)].

The law requires registrars who receive information on a voter's change of address to another location within the registrar's jurisdiction to update the registrant's voting address [Section 8(f)]. The House Committee report makes it clear that this is to be done without requiring the registrant to reregister or otherwise notify the registrar of the change [H. Rept. 103-9, at page 18].

Another stated purpose of the list maintenance provisions is to ensure the accuracy and currency of voter registration rolls. The Act requires driver's license changes of address to serve as changes of voter registration address, unless the individual indicates the change is not for voter registration purposes [Section 5(d)]. The law also requires states to conduct a uniform and non-discriminatory general program [Section 8(b)(1)] to remove the names of ineligible voters:

Upon their death [Section 8(a)(4)(A)]
Upon their written confirmation that their address has changed to a location outide the registrar's jurisdiction [Sections $8(a)(4)(B)$ and $8(d)(1)(A)$]
Upon their failure to respond to certain confirmation mailings along with their failure to

N۱	RA also permits states to remove the names of registrants:
	Upon the request of the registrant [Section 8(a)(3)(B)]
	For mental incapacity of the registrant, as provided for in State law [Section $8(a)(3)(B)$]
	Upon criminal conviction of the registrant, as provided for in State law [Section $8(a)(3)(B)$].

Other than these provisions, the law grants states wide latitude as to when, where, and how these functions will be performed. Table 4, Registered Voter List Maintenance, provides data from the 2004 Voter Registration Survey on the number of removal notices sent between the November 2002 and November 2004 elections, the number of responses received to those notices, the number of registrants who were moved from active to inactive status on the voter lists, and the number of registrants who were removed from the voter lists. The table also provides data on the reasons why registrants were removed from voter lists, including death, failure to vote, a disqualifying felony conviction, and at the voter's request.

Removal Notices

States that responded to the survey reported mailing 15.3 million removal notices during the 2002–2004 reporting period, or about 10.1 percent of total reported number of registered voters. Responses were received by 3.6 million notices, or about 24.6 percent of the reported number of notices sent. This compares to 20.6 million notices sent and a response rate of 21.9 percent during the period 2000–2002, and 18.6 million notices sent and a response rate of 23 percent during the period 1998–2000.

For the 41 states that responded to the question about removal notices, on average, removal notices amounted to about 10.6 percent of the overall registered voter file. However, one state had unusually large numbers of notices sent. Montana sent 267,122 confirmation notices for a voter file with 638,475 registrants. The state reported multiple confirmation notices were sent to voters and that the reported numbers of notices sent are, therefore, higher than in some states that do not send multiple confirmation notices.

Only 41 states on the 2004 survey responded to the questions about removal notices sent, and only 37 states addressed responses to removal notices. Four of the five states with Election Day registration said they were exempt from this requirement [sec. 8(d)(2) of the Act]. A few other states also said they were exempt or that the information was either forthcoming or not available.

Transfers to Inactive Status

States that responded to the survey and that track inactive voters reported moving 10.7 million voters from active to inactive status during the 2002–2004 reporting period. That number is about 8.5 percent of total reported registration, but that number reflects nearly 84.4 percent of

the removal notices sent and voters who were ultimately moved into the inactive category. This compares to 8.5 million voters moved to the inactive lists in 2000–2002. Only 29 states that responded to the survey and that track inactive voters answered this question.

Removals from Voter Rolls

States that responded to the survey reported the removal of 12.5 million registrants from the voter lists during the 2002–2004 reporting period, or 8.3 percent of total reported registration. The 12.5 million removed from voter lists in the 2002–2004 compares with approximately 15 million registrants in 2000–2002 and 13 million registrants in 1998–2000.

In the 2002–2004 period, 4.6 million registrants were removed for failure to vote in two consecutive federal elections, amounting to 45.3 percent of all removals in the nation. Additionally, more than 1.8 million were removed because of death (18.5 percent of all removals), nearly 0.5 million (5.5 percent) were removed at the voter's request, and slightly more than 200,000 (2.5 percent) were removed because of a disqualifying felony conviction. About 3.4 million registrants were removed for other reasons that included moved out of the county, moved out of the state, declared mentally incompetent, or the registration was determined to be a duplicate registration. Many states do not track reasons why registrants were removed from voter lists. While 41 states provided data on the total number of registrants removed, only 26 states provided full information about the reasons for removal.

List Maintenance Procedures and Data Sources

The survey asked states to identify sources of data that were used in performing list maintenance activities. Responses from states that responded to the survey are recorded in Table 5, Procedures and Data Sources. A summary of those responses is as follows:

Applications for absentee ballots, ballots returned undeliverable
Canvasses, house-to-house
Canvasses, political parties
Contacts, in person and by telephone
List of address changes, Emergency 911 (E-911) system
Lists of automobile registrations
List of deceased persons, Social Security Administration
Lists of felony convictions, federal and state courts
Lists of persons licensed in other states, Department of Motor Vehicles

Lists of property ownership
Newspaper death notices
Newspaper obituaries
Notices of address confirmations
Notices of deceased persons (Department of Health/Bureau of Vital Statistics)
Notices of persons adjudicated mentally incapacitated
Petition checks
Reports of address changes U.S. Postal Service National Change of Address
Reports of surrendered driver's licenses, other states' motor vehicles offices
Returned election notices
Returned jury summons
Returned mail from county agencies using official voter file for mailings
Targeted mailings
Utility changes, municipal
Voter registration system, duplicate checks

The survey also asked about processes used to perform list maintenance activities. In most states, both manual and electronic processes were used. Only a few states said the process was manual. Several noted that list maintenance processes would be entirely electronic when statewide voter registration systems, now under development, are in place. Responses from states about list maintenance processes also are reported in Table 5.

Statewide Voter Registration Databases

HAVA mandated the establishment of statewide voter registration databases by January 1, 2006. The survey asked whether a statewide voter registration database had already been implemented, when the statewide database would be implemented if not already in operation, and whether the statewide database provides links to disability and social service agencies in a manner similar to motor vehicle agencies. Responses to these questions are in Table 6, Statewide Voter Registration Databases.

Of the states that responded to the survey, 22 have statewide voter registration databases in place, although not all these databases are HAVA compliant. Most states with statewide databases under development listed January 2006 as the target implementation date. A few statewide databases will be coming online this summer.

Section 6: Recommendations

HAVA requires states to implement statewide voter registration lists by January 1, 2006, which will affect the way voter registration applications are received and processed. Further, these statewide lists will change the way list maintenance is performed. As such, EAC offers the following recommendations to states and local election officials as they develop and implement their statewide voter registration lists in keeping with HAVA and NVRA.

RECOMMENDATION 1: States should, to the extent possible, provide for the electronic transmission of voter registration information from motor vehicle offices and other designated NVRA voter registration agencies.

Data from this survey and report show that nearly 44 percent of total voter registration applications are received from motor vehicle offices and other designated NVRA voter registration agencies. HAVA requires local election officials to enter voter registration information on the statewide list on an expedited basis. To ensure information entered on the statewide voter registration list is complete, timely, and accurate, states should provide for the electronic transmission of this information from voter registration agencies to local election officials. This method may prevent duplicate data entry, data entry errors, delays associated with the physical transmission of documents, and the potential loss of records in transit.

RECOMMENDATION 2: States should perform list maintenance through electronic coordination with state and federal databases.

HAVA and NVRA require election officials to perform list maintenance in order to remove duplicate names and the names of ineligible voters. HAVA specifically requires coordination with state death and felony record databases to meet this requirement. States should also coordinate with relevant federal databases, such as the U.S. Postal Service National Change of Address and Social Security Death Index databases, as well as criminal conviction records from U.S. Attorneys and U.S. District Courts.

With the advent of computerized statewide voter registration lists, list maintenance can be performed most efficiently and effectively through electronic means. EAC recommends that the coordination necessary to perform list maintenance be accomplished through electronic transmission. Further, to the greatest extent allowed by state law and available technologies, this electronic transfer between statewide voter registration lists and coordinating, maintenance databases should be accomplished through direct, secure, interactive, and integrated connections.

RECOMMENDATION 3: States should develop statewide voter registration databases that are capable of tracking a registrant's voting and registration history.

To comply with federal laws, including NVRA and HAVA, statewide voter registration databases must be capable of tracking a registrant's voting and registration history. Under NVRA, if a registrant has moved from a registration jurisdiction, failed to respond to required NVRA notice, and failed to vote in two consecutive federal general elections, the person's name may be removed from the list of eligible voters. Similarly, HAVA requires identification of first-time mail registrants either through registration or at the polling place. If a voter has not provided sufficient identification in the registration process, identification must be provided upon voting for the first time. Also, when such a registrant's application has been verified against the motor vehicle or social security database, that registrant will not be required to show identification under HAVA. Thus, it is critical that the statewide voter registration database track whether the registrant has provided appropriate identification, whether the registration application has been verified, and whether and in how many elections the registrant has voted. Similarly, these databases must be capable of tracking registration information sufficient to identify individuals who are exempt from 42 U.S.C. §15483(b)(2) identification requirements as an absentee ballot voter under 42 U.S.C. §1973ff-1 et seq. or as a voter entitled to vote otherwise than in person under 42 U.S.C. 1973ee-1(b)(2)(B)(ii) or any other federal law.

Tables

Notes about the Tables

- Tables present data for 55 state jurisdictions covered by HAVA, whether or not the jurisdiction is covered by NVRA.
- VAP refers to Voting Age Population. VAP statistics for 1992, 1994, and 1996 are from the U.S. Census Bureau's Estimated Voting Age Population based on the November 1996 Current Population Survey. VAP statistics for 1998 and 2000 are census projections and are subject to revision when the Census Bureau issues its estimated populations, typically in the following year. VAP statistics for 2002 were provided by the Census Bureau in June 2003. VAP statistics for 2004 were constructed by extrapolating the difference between the July 2002 and July 2003 census estimates. VAP figures include a significant number of persons not eligible to vote, including resident aliens, convicted felons, and individuals who have been declared non compos mentis by a court of law. The numbers of such persons, especially resident aliens, vary considerably from state to state.
- Registration totals were provided by the states and may be incomplete because of local reporting. As a result, total registration statistics for different years may vary with registration totals reported elsewhere by FEC and other sources.
- Registration totals are reported for total registrants as well as active and inactive registrants. Inactive registrants essentially remain on voter lists, but are persons who, based on information provided by USPS, have moved or have been mailed a confirmation notice but have not responded, nor have voted in a subsequent election

					-				Percent										
444	Voting Age	oting Total Age Reported	Active	Inactive	Total Reg. of	Active Reg. of Total Reg.	Reg. of Total	Total		Active	Percent Active	Inactive	Percent Inactive	Total	Total Reg. of	Active	Percent Active	Inactive	Percent Inactive
	_	_	2.597.629	245.002		Ĭ		439.861		4		157.457	5.4	57.727		57.727		(115.	(4.8)
		2	2,157,768	87,545	_	100.0	4.1	(382,134)	(12.3)	(382,134)	0.0	(273,264)	(10.1)						
	Ш		2,539,902	360,809		100.0	14.2	223,304	5.9	223,304	0.0	(497,442)	(22.8)	62,547	(0.7)	62,547	0.0	105,575	3.9
	4		2,316,598	858,251		100.0	37.0	(160,757)	(9.9)	(160,757)	0.0	603,017	26.7						
	3,220,000	2 306 419	2,477,355	255,234	76.9	100.0	10.3	170,936	3.4	170,936	0.0	(73,405)	(3.9)						
1	_	Ĭ	2,300,419	320,039		0.00	4.2												
Alaska	L	127 472,160	472.160		100.5	100.0		11,305	(2.2)	11,305	0.0			(6.072)	(10.8)	(6.072)	0.0		
			460,855		105.6	100.0		(17,377)	(2.6)	(17,377)	0.0								
			478,232	107,699		100.0	22.5	21,318	6.7	21,318	0.0	61,645	12.4	63,417	13.6	63,417	0.0	53,483	9.5
	_			46,054		100.0	10.1	42,099	7.0	42,099	0.0	(8,162)	(3.0)						
	1996 425,000	414,815		54,216	97.	100.0	13.1	78,589	19.2	78,589	0.0								
	1992 429,000		336,226		/8.4	0.00													
Arizona	4	94 2,645,805	2,645,805	249,603	L	100.0	9.4	430,703	7.6	430,703	0.0	(241,650)	(12.7)	452,038	2.6	452,038	0.0	(204,783)	(11.3)
	Ш		2,215,102	491,253		100.0	22.2	21,335	(5.1)	21,335	0.0	36,867	1.5						
.4	_	2	2,193,767	454,386		100.0	20.7	(72,112)	(3.4)	(72,112)	0.0	127,282	6.3	(53,895)	(11.0)	(53,895)	0.0	199,454	9.4
	4	2,0	2,265,879	327,104		100.0	14.4	18,217	(7.6)	18,217	0.0	72,172	3.1						
	1996 3,145,000	00 2,247,662	2,247,662	254,932	70.9	0.00	11.3	1/4,220	0.0	1/4,220	0.0	719'71	(0.3)						
-	L																		
Arkansas	Ц	Ш	1,473,023	190,782		88.5	11.5	82,340	2.4	17,141	(3.5)	62,199	3.5	120,128	0.4	31,810	(4.8)	88,318	4.8
.4	4		1,455,882	125,583	78.0	92.1	7.9	37,788	(5.0)	14,669	(1.3)	23,119	1.3						
	1,929,000	1,543,677	1,441,213	102,464	\perp	93.4	0 0	102 512	. r	78,596	(7.6)	43,110	7.0	1/4,218	6.0	/1,/54	(0.0)		
	1,873		1,369,459			100.0	2	94,574	3.0	94,574	0.0			51,515	(1.2)				
-1	1,817	-	1,274,885		70.2	100.0		(43,059)	(4.1)										
Colifornia	1992 1,774,000	4	20E 8.28.21	27.740	74.3	000		1 404 004	,	1 404 001		100,007	1000	717		0.44		F 20 101 0	0 00
	2002 25,776,350	50 14,779,925	14,779,925	5,461,644	57.3	100.0	37.0	(927,382)	(5.8)	(927,382)	0.0	2.271,163	16.6	101,419	(44)	107,419	0.0	2,431,207	0.2
	Ш	Ш	15,707,307	3,190,481		100.0	20.3	723,357		723,357		775,245	4.2	45,232	(2.5)	45,232	0.0	2,164,529	13.8
	4	14	14,983,950	2,415,236		100.0	16.1	(678,125)	(5.3)	(678,125)	0.0	1,389,284	9.6						
	1994 23,225,000		14,723,784	766'670'	63.4	100.0	0.0	938,29	2.6	938,29	0.0								
-	Ш																		
Colorado	3,456,280		2,397,934	758'669		77.4	22.6	207,633	4.1	149,990	(0.4)	57,643	0.4	213,843	(4.4)	149,078	(9.0)	64,765	9.0
. 4	_		2,247,944	642,214		77.8	22.2	6,210	(8.5)	(912)	(0.2)	7,122	0.2			100		000	0
	3,067,000	000 2,883,948	2,248,856	464 077		81.0	18.1	320,507	6.7	187 713	(3.9)	20,17,1	3.9	537,695	12.1	337,205	(3.5)	200,490	3.5
	2,862		1,911,651	434,602	82.0	81.5	18.5	313,159	7.0	(121,443)	(18.5)	014,72	(+:0)	342,878	4.3				
.7	2,713	2				100.0		29,719	(2.7)										
	_				77.7														
Connecticut	2,684,501		2,044,181	113,028		100.0	5.5	201,716		201,716		(40,191)	(2.8)	142,978	0.1	142,978	0.0	(44,353)	(2.7)
14	2000 2.499.000	00 1.901.203	1.901.203	157,381		100.0	0 00	94.453		94.453		(32,151)		19.880	0.2	19.880	0.0	61.955	3.2
7	Ш			189,532	73.3	100.0	-	(74,573)	(2.6)	(74,573)	0.0	94,106	5.4						
H	4	1,881,323	1,881,323	95,426		100.0		86,638		86,638			ĺ						
	1994 2,486,000				72.1	100.0	Ī												
Delaware 2		110 554,194	554,194		88.1	100.0		34,530	3.5	34,530	0.0			50,522	1.6	76,601	5.2		
	Ц		519,664		Ш	100.0		15,992	(1.9)	42,071	5.2								
	2000 582,000	000 503,672	477,593	26,079	\perp	94.8	5.2	36,284	6.4	32,526	(0.4)	3,758	4.0	102,590	13.4	58,085	(9.8)	7,653	9.0
	548			18,426	73.2	104.6	4.6	52,960	8.0	71,386	4.6	0,000	 V.	58,994	7.5				
77	534		348		Ш	100.0		6,034	(0.5)										
					65.7														
District of 2	2004 451,039	383,919	383,919	161,241	85.1	100.0	42.0	20,751	6.2	20,751	0.0	29,098	5.6	29,509	(1.1)	29,509	0.0	83,835	20.2
	L		354.410	77.406		100.0	21.8	907,0	0.8	60,70	0.0	11.424	3.2	(7.009)	9.0	(7.009)	0.0	43.133	12.4
,				65,982	85.4	100.0	18.7	(7,916)	(0.3)	(7,916)	0.0	31,709	9.2						
71	1996 422,000		361,419	34,273		100.0	9.6	(471)		(471)	0.0								
					l		Ī						Ī						

TABLE 1, PART II

Table 1. Registration History

						5	3	10000		-0	olialige Ilolli rievious dellelai Electioli	5	110011001			Jianiye	Change from Previous Presidential Election	Lesinellua	I Election	
4	,	Voting Age		Active	Inactive	Total Reg. of	Active Reg. of Total	Inactive Reg. of Total	Total	Percent Total Reg. of	Active	Percent Active	Inactive	Pe ii	Total	Percent Total Reg. of	Active	Pe	Inactive	Pe
State	rear	Population	registration	C TO 4 DOX	reg.	AAN G	reg.	reg.	14F 202	AAP.	14F 202	reg.	·Gac (22)		.gay	VAP	PEP LCC	reg.	CTO 101)	reg.
allideny	2002	3.104.108	2 649 084	2 649 084	159.913	200.00	100.0	9	92,202	(0.1)	92,24	0.0	(5,829)	(0.4)	14,162	ó	14,162	0.0	(10,191)	(0.0)
	2000	2,993,000	2,556,815	2,556,815	165,742	85.4	100.0	6.5	44,497	1.4	44,497	0.0	117,721	4.6	165,625	3.8	165,625	0.0	160,846	6.3
	1998	2,990,000	2,512,318	2,512,318	48,021	84.0	100.0	1.9	121,128	2.4	121,128	0.0	43,125	1.7						
	1996	2,928,000	2,391,190	2,391,190	4,896	81.7	100.0	0.2	259,038	7.0	259,038	0.0								
	1994	2,857,000	2,132,152	2,132,152		74.6	100.0	Ī												
	1992	2,798,000	1	1																
Louisiana	2004	3,358,473	2,932,142	2,693,686	238,456	87.3	91.9	66	125,940	2.1	169,499	1.9	(43,559)	(1.9)	135,591	1.4	127,084	0.1	8,507	(0.1)
	2002	3,292,312	2,806,202	2,524,187	282,015	85.2	0.06	10.0	9,651	(0.7)	(42,415)	(1.8)	52,066	8.						
	2000	3,255,000	2,796,551	2,566,602	229,949	85.9	91.8	8.2	109,990	9.0	55,461	(1.7)	54,529	1.7	237,880	4.2	86,569	(2.1)	151,311	2.1
	1998	3,149,000	2,686,561	2,511,141	175,420	85.3	93.5	6.5	127,890	3.6	31,108	(3.5)	96,782	3.5						
	1996	3,131,000	2,558,671	2,480,033	78,638	81.7	96.9	3.1	406,716	12.3	328,078	(3.1)			266,542	6.4				
	1994	3.045.000	2,151,955	2,151,955		75.3	0.00.0	Ī	(140,174)	(6.9)										
Maine	2004	1.038.839	1.025.738	1.025.738	54.750	98.7	100.0	22	75.679	4.6	75.679	0.0	(5.525)	(1.0)	78.549	6.0	78.549	0.0	(62.429)	(7.0)
	2002	1,008,675	950,059	950,059	60,275	94.2	100.0	6.3	2,870	(3.7)	2,870	0.0	(56,904)							
	2000	968,000	947,189	947,189	117,179	6.76	100.0	12.4	64,860	5.7	64,860	0.0	56,979	5.5	(54,103)	(8.1)	(54,103)	0.0		
	1998	957,000	882,329	882,329	60,200	92.2	100.0	6.8	(118,963)	(13.8)	(118,963)	0.0								
	1996	945,000	1,001,292	1,001,292		106.0	100.0	Ì	60,723	4.9	60,723	0.0								
	1994	931,000	940,569	940,569		0.101	100.0	Ī												
Maryland	2004	4 200 863	3 074 889	3 074 889	223 083	73.2	100 0	7.3	300 276	r.	300 276	00	(17 816)	(1.4)	349 705	oc e	349 705	C	(42 501)	(2.5)
	2002	4,101,038	2,774,613	2,774,613	240,899	67.7	100.0	8.7	49,429	(1.8)	49,429	0.0	(24,685)	(1.1)					(100/31)	Si.
	2000	3,925,000	2,725,184	2,725,184	265,584	69.4	100.0	7.6	155,868	2.2	155,868	0.0	23,700	0.3	147,993	2.0	147,993	0.0	155,524	5.5
	1998	3,824,000	2,569,316	2,569,316	241,884	67.2	100.0	9.4	(7,875)	(0.3)	(7,875)	0.0	131,824	5.1						
	1996	3,820,000	2,577,191	2,577,191	110,060	67.5	100.0	4.3	277,611	6.1	277,611	0.0								
	1994	3,750,000	2,299,580	2,299,580		61.3	100.0	Ī												
Massachusetts	2004	4.956.250	4.098.634	3.688.693	409.941	82.7	0.06	10.0	126.012	2.5	185.978	6	(59.966)	(1.8)	321.483	3.2	241.098	(1.3)	80.385	1.3
	2002	4,955,825	3,972,622	3,502,715	469,907	80.2	88.2	11.8	195,471	9.0	55,120	(3.1)	140,351	3.1						
	2000	4,749,000	3,777,151	3,447,595	329,556	79.5	91.3	8.7	58,623	6.0	69,430	0.4	(10,807)	(0.4)	(47,525)	(2.7)	(47,332)	(0.1)	(193)	0.1
	1998	4,731,000	3,718,528	3,378,165	340,363	78.6	8.06	9.5	(106,148)	(3.7)	(116,762)	(0.5)	10,614	0.5						
	1996	4,649,000	3,824,676	3,494,927	329,749	82.3	91.4	9.6	(100 577)	13.2	341,586	(8.6)			472,758	6.7				
	1992	4,564,000	3,351,918	3, 133, 341		72.6	000	T	(1/6,0/1)	(0.0)										
Michigan	2004	7,616,370	7,164,047	7,164,047		94.1	100.0		366,754	3.6	366,754	0.0			353,680	1.5	353,680	0.0		
	2002	7,510,616	6,797,293	6,797,293		90.5	100.0		(13,074)	(2.1)	(13,074)	0.0								
	2000	7,358,000	6,810,367	6,810,367	48,965	92.6	100.0	0.7	(28,491)	(1.6)	(28,491)	0.0	(27,790)	(0.4)	133,288	(1.9)	133,288	0.0		
	1998	7,266,000	6,838,858	6,838,858	/6,/55	94.1	0.001	Ŧ	717,101	(0.3)	717,101	0.0								
	1994	6,983,000	6,207,662	6,207,662		88.9	100.0	Ī	10,000	3	100	2								
	1992	6,947,000																		
Minnesota	2004	3,872,376	2,977,496	2,977,496		6.97	100.0		133,068	1.7	133,068				(287,828)	(15.2)	(287,828)	0.0		
	2002	3,782,749	2,844,428	2,844,428		75.2	100.0		(420,896)	(16.9)	(420,896)									
	2000	3,547,000	3,265,324	3,265,324		92.1	100.0	Ì	597,632	15.5	597,632	0.0			197,522	2.4	197,522	0.0		
	1996	3 422 000	3.067.802	3.067.802		89.6	100.0	Ì	210.339	4.7	210.339	0.0								
	1994	3,362,000	2,857,463	2,857,463		85.0	100.0		0		200	5								
	1992	3,272,000																		
Mississippi	2004	2,139,843	1,802,024	1,802,024	85,366	84.2	100.0	4.7	1,189,019	55.1	1,189,019	0.0	25,987	(4.9)	305,610	11.1	305,610	0.0	(158,078)	(11.5)
	2002	2,108,382	613,005	613,005	59,379	29.1	100.0	9.7	(883,409)	(44.0)	(883,409)	0.0	(184,065)	(9.9)		3	1000	4		
	2000	2,047,000	1,496,414	1,496,414	243,444	73.7	100.0	16.3	(232, 786)	(12.8)	(232, 786)	0.0	165,526	8. [2	(235,438)	(14.9)	(235,438)	0.0	149,343	10.8
	1996	1,967,000	1,731,852	1,731,852	94,101	88.0	100.0	5.4	106,212	2.7	106,212	0.0	(10, 100)	(0.7)						
	1994	1,905,000	1,625,640	1,625,640		85.3	100.0													
	0007	1 070 000						Ī												

Table 1. Registration History

						Percent	Percent	Percent		Cilange	change from Previous General Election	Gellela	Permi			Cliange	Change from Previous Presidential Election	Concelling	Libraria	
		Voting	Total Reported	Active	Inactive	Total Reg. of	Active Reg. of Total	Inactive Reg. of Total	Total	Percent Total Reg. of	Active	Percent	Inactive	Percent Inactive		Percent Total Reg. of	Active	Percent Active	Inactive	Percent Inactive
State	Year	Population	Registration	Reg.		VAP	Reg.	Reg.	Reg.	VAP	Reg.		Reg.				Reg.		Reg.	Reg.
Missouri	2004	4,344,699	4,040,341	3,553,631			0.88	12.0	268,805	4.8	244,913	Ш	23,892		179,669	(1.1)	138,395	(0.5)	41,274	0.5
	2002	4,274,658	3,771,536	3,308,718	462,818	88.2	87.7	12.3	(89,136)	(2.8)	(106,518)	(0.7)	17,382	0.7						
	2000	4,105,000	3,860,672	3,415,236	445,436	94.0	88.5	11.5	224,681	1.4	174,579		50,102		517,823	10.4	72,387	(11.5)		
	1996	3,995,000	3,342,849	3,342,849		83.7	100.0	2	390,207	8.0	390,207	\perp			274,894	4.0				
	1994	3,902,000	2,952,642	2,952,642		75.7	100.0		(115,313)	(4.0)										
	1992	3,851,000	3,067,955			79.7														
Montana	2004	715,514	638,475	520,056		89.2	81.5	18.5	13,927	(0.8)	5,388	(1.0)	8,539		(59,785)	(15.3)	7,540	6.7	(67,325)	(8.1)
	2002	693,763	624,548	514,668		90.0	82.4	17.6	(73,712)	(14.5)	2,152	9.0	(75,864)			7.4	(100 00)	() ()		
	7000	000,000	698,260	512,516	144 470	0.4.5	13.4	70.07	59,019	4.7	17,753	(4.0)	41,266	0.4	606,701	14.D	(78,235)	(20.6)		
	1996	656,000	590,751	590,751	44,470	90.1	100.0	22.0	76,700	7.5	76,700	0.0			60,929	1.7				
	1994	623,000	514,051	514,051		82.5	100.0		(15,771)	(5.8)										
	1992	900,000	529,822			88.3														
Nebraska	2004	1,316,507	1,160,793	1,160,793		88.2	100.0		77,249	4.0	77,249				75,576	0.2	120,770	4.2		
	2002	1,287,186	1,083,544	1,083,544	107	84.2	100.0	C	(1,673)	(3.8)	43,521	4.2	(500 00)		170 02	-	770 10	(0.5)		
	1998	1 231 000	1,056,351	981 160	75.194	y 20	0000	7.7	41 205	2 0 0	(33 896)		(27,771,	(3:0)		i	74,707	(4.2)		
	1996	1,211,000	1,015,056	1,015,056		83.8	100.0		95,735	6.7	95,735				63,661	2.1				
	1994	1,192,000	919,321	919,321		77.1	100.0		(32,074)	(4.6)										
	1992	1,164,000	951,395			81.7														
Nevada	2004	1,737,785	1,076,911	1,076,911	170,629	62.0	100.0	15.8	207,052	8.3	207,052	0.0	(1,571)		314,027	7.1	314,027	0.0	54,543	9.0
	2002	1,620,320	869,859	869,859	172,200		100.0	19.8	106,975	(1.2)	106,975		56,114	4.6		î	100	4		
	1998	1,390,000	/62,884	/62,884	116,086	54.9	0.00.0	15.2							40,276	(4.7)	40,276	0.0	0/9/69	4.7
	1996	1,212,000	722,608	722,608	56,416	9.69	100.0	7.8	992'96	2.1	992'96	0.0								
	1994	1,088,000	625,842	625,842		57.5	100.0													
	1992	1,011,000	1			L	9		1	,	1					Š	(01.7)			
ием пашрэшне	2002	074 540	600,150	600,000		0.00	0.00	Ì	(166,360)	(23.2)	(166,360)	0.0			(000)	(c.o)	(000)	0.0		
	2000	911,000	856,519	856,519		94.0	100.0	İ	92,674	8.2	92,674	0.0			101,748	7.4	101,748	0.0		
	1998	890,000	763,845	763,845		85.8	100.0	T	9,074	(0.8)	9,074	0.0								
	1996	871,000	754,771	754,771		86.7	100.0		77,151	6.3	77,151	0.0								
	1994	843,000	677,620	677,620		80.4	100.0	T												
Now lorear	1992	838,000	7 100 566	1 643 061	450 505	7 7 6	5	C	21 417	6	(11 026)	(40)	22 252	3	200 001	22	276 OAE	400	12 176	(0 6)
60000	2002	6.480,598	5,081,149	4,654,897	426.252	78.4	91.6	8.4	367,604	2.9	388,681	1.1	(21,077)	(1.1)		7:7	000	2	2 1	(0.0)
	2000	6,245,000	4,713,545	4,266,216		75.5	90.5	9.6	180,293	6.0	139,434	(0.5)		0.5	403,725	4.1	155,185	(4.9)	248,540	4.9
	1998	6,075,000	4,533,252	4,126,782		74.6	91.0	0.6	223,432	3.2	15,751	(4.4)	207,681	4.4						
	1996	6,034,000	3 905 435	2 OOF 43E	198,789	71.4	95.4	4.6	404,385	6.1	205,596	(4.6)			249,483	3.3				
	1992	5,964,000	4,060,337	254,000,0		68.1	23		(104, 102)	(2.1)										
New Mexico	2004	1,403,011	1,243,794	1,105,372	138,422	88.7	88.9	11.1	209,513	12.3	154,629	(3.1)	54,884	3.1	270,261	11.6	222,320	(1.8)	47,941	1.8
	2002	1,355,119	1,034,281	950,743	83,538	76.3	91.9	0.7	60,748	(0.8)	169,79		(6,943)							
	1998	1,263,000	973,533	883,052	90,481	73.3	90.7	9.3	57,347	8.8	62,046	- 1.7	(4,699)	(1.1)	135,739	9.8	144,527	2.6	(8, 788)	(5.6)
	1996	1,224,000	837,794	738,525	99,269	68.4	88.2	11.8	124,149	7.3	24,880	(11.8)	(1)		130,828	5.4				
	1994	1,167,000	713,645	713,645		61.2	100.0		6,679	(1.9)										
	1992	1,121,000	706,966			63.1	1													Ì
New York	2004	14,790,563	11,837,068	10,635,725	1,201,343	80.0	6.68	10.1	590,979	3.0	455,362		135,617	0.7	574,252	(1.6)	608,340	0.8	(34,088)	(0.8)
	2002	14,596,485	11,246,089	10,180,363		77.0	90.5	9.5	(16,727)	(4.5)	152,978		(169,705)	(1.5)		7 7	450 207	(6.4)	700 077	-
	1998	13,805,000	10 740 788	9 553 665		0.07	0.68	0. [-	522,028	4.1	(14 323)		594 988	(0.1)	1,102,093	ò	459, 397	(1.6)	043,290	ó
	1996	13,564,000	10,160,123	9,567,988	592,135		94.2	8.0	1,341,432	10.3	749,297	(5.8)		5	966,732	7.8				
	1994	13,646,000	8,818,691	8,818,691		64.6	100.0		(374,700)	(2.5)										
	1992	13,705,000	9,193,391			67.1														

TABLE 1, PART IV

Table 1. Registration History

						Percent	-	Percent		Citatigo	change from Previous General Election	3000				Ollange	change from Previous Presidential Election	101100	בוווומו בוברת		
		Voting	Total	Active	Inactive	Total Reg. of	Active Reg. of Total	Inactive Reg. of Total	Total	Percent Total Reg. of	Active	Percent	Inactive	Percent	nt re Total	Percent Total		Per Active Ac	Percent Active In	Pe Inactive In	Percent Inactive
State	Year		Registration	Reg.	Reg.	>	Reg.	Reg.	Reg.												Reg.
North Carolina	2004	6,414,826	5,526,981	4,981,426	545,555		90.1	6.6	246,288	2.0	.,	(0.3)	П	П	3 320,930	(3.6)	5) 259,071	Ц	(0.0)	61,859	9.0
	2002	6,276,516	5,280,693	4,776,358	504,335		90.4	9.6	74,642	(5.7)		1								0	-
	1000	5,797,000	5,206,051	4 349 390	483,696	8.68	7.00	5.9	453,438	0.7	3/3,065	(0.8)	211 000	0.8	888,043	9	496,590		(7.7)	391,453	7:7
	1996	5,519,000	4 3 18 008	4,347,270	92,323	78.2	0.70	0.0	682 133	10.5	589 890				500 628	4 7					
	1994	5.364.000	3.635.875	3.635.875	2	67.8	100.0	i	(181,505)	(5.8)		į									
	1992	5,190,000	3,817,380			73.6															
North Dakota	2004	490,198	490,198			100.0			6,107	0.0					13,198	8 0.0					
	2002	484,091	484,091			100.0			1,00,7	0.0											
	2000	477,000	477,000			100.0		Ì	1,000	0.0					1,000	0.0		+		+	
	1998	476,000	476,000			100.0		Ì	0	0.0											
	1996	476,000	476,000			100.0		Ì	000'6	0.0					14,000	0.0		+			
	1994	467,000	467,000			100.0		Ī	2,000	0.0								+			
Ohio	2007	462,000	7 001 470	7 001 470		0.00.0	000		TAC 574 1	16.2	7 A 7 7 7 A 7				436 604	0 7	1 444 755	1	11.2		
2	2002	0,000,023	6 504 231	6 504 231		75.7	0.00	Ì	(840 563)	(11.4)	(10 402)	1			030,000				?		
	2000	8,433,000	7,344,794	6,514,723	830,071	87.1	88.7	11.3	230,489	2.4	455,915		(225,426)	(3.5)	502,522	5.1	(327,549)	_	(11.3)		
	1998	8,401,000	7,114,305	6,058,808	1,055,497	84.7	85.2	14.8	272,033	2.7	(783,464)	5									
	1996	8,347,000	6,842,272	6,842,272		82.0	100.0		591,727	8.9		0.0			299,341	1 2.2	0.1	H			
	1994	8,313,000	6,250,545	6,250,545		75.2	100.0		(292,386)	(4.5)								-			
	1992	8,207,000	6,542,931	4	4	79.7	1	,		,											100
Okianoma	2004	2,664,546	2,143,978	1,840,028	303,950	80.5	82.00	14.2	71,812	7.2	152,551	4.4	(80,739)	(4.4)	(95,260)	(8.0)	103,538		861)	(198, 798)	(8.3)
	2002	2.531.000	2.239.238	1.736.490	502,748		77.5	22.5	181.065	4.9					9 253.703	3 6.6	(249.045)		(22.5)		
	1998	2,463,000	2,058,173	1,737,229	320,944		84.4	15.6	72,638	1.7	(248,306)	Ľ									
	1996	2,426,000	1,985,535	1,985,535		81.8	100.0		(58,057)	(3.5)	279,341	16.5			(316,744)	4) (16.0)	6	+			
	1994	2,394,000	2,043,592	1,706,194	337,398	85.4	83.5	16.5	(258,687)	(12.5)											
Oregon	2004	2,332,000	2,302,279	2 141 240	552 12E	4.14 7.7.A	100	25.8	268 634	7.6	268 634	C	171 807	Ľ	187 243	3	187 243		3,66	366 308	16.2
	2002	2,681,999	1,872,615	1,872,615	380,318	8.69	100.0	20.3	(81,391)	(7.4)			ľ	10.							
	2000	2,530,000	1,954,006	1,954,006	185,817	77.2	100.0	9.5	(11,975)	(1.9)				_	(8,149)	(4.2)	(8,149)		0.0	45,423	2.4
	1998	2,484,000	1,965,981	1,965,981	191,325	79.1	100.0	9.7	3,826	(2.2)		0.0	_	4	5 2						
	1996	2,411,000	1,962,155	1,962,155	140,394	81.4	0.00.0	1.2	068'/0/	27.1	068'/0/	0.0	(438,115)	(39.0)	a l						
	1992	2,220,000	007/107/1	002,402,1	0,00	5	2	- D										H			
Pennsylvania	2004	9,615,194	7,790,393	7,790,393	516,730	81.0	100.0	9.9	1,016,015	9.7	1,016,015	0.0	(299,479)	(5.4)	4) 661,467	7 3.2	2 661,467		0.0	(116,341)	(2.2)
	2002	9,497,352	6,774,378	6,774,378	816,209		100.0	12.0	(354,548)	(6.5)				3.2							
	2000	9,155,000	7,128,926	7,128,926	633,071	77.9	100.0	8.9	162,465	1.5	162,465	0.0			7 381,087	7 4.5	381,087	4	0.0	575,322	8.0
	1998	9,118,000	6,966,461	6,966,461	292,361	76.4	100.0	2.4	218,622	3.0	218,622	0.0	234,612	3.3	m						
	1994	9,212,000	5,879,093	5,879,093		63.8	100.0	S			2000	S									
	1992	9,161,000																			
Rhode Island	2004	842,975																1			
	2002	827,947												_							
	1998	751.000	629.786	629.786	3,169	83.9	100.0	0 0	27.094	3.6	27.094	0.0	3,019	0.4	62,732	20	62,732		0.0		
	1996	751,000	602,692	602,692		80.3	100.0		50,054	7.9								H		H	
	1994	764,000	552,638	552,638		72.3	100.0														
	1992	768,000																			
South Carolina	2004	3,174,276	2,315,462	2,315,462	342,231	72.9	100.0	8. 4. 0	268,094	6.9					7) 45,449	(3.3)	3) 45,449		0.0	258,568	11.1
	2002	3,098,507	2,047,368	2,270.013	83.663	76.3	100.0	3.7	248.250	(10.2)	248.250	0.0	294,230	2.0	455.237	7 10.8	455.237		0.0	(129.936)	(8.1)
	1998	2,886,000	2,021,763	2,021,763	63,407		100.0	3.1	206,987	4.6	206,987		2							(a)	
	1996	2,771,000	1,814,776	1,814,776	213,599	65.5	100.0	11.8	315,187	10.8	315,187	Ш		4.8	9	Ц		H		H	
	1994	2,740,000	1,499,589	1,499,589	103,950	54.7	100.0	6.9													
	1992	2,669,000		_		_															I

Table 1. Registration History

						Percent	Percent	Percent		Citatige .	change from Previous General Election	Cellera	CIECTION			Citatige :	Change from Previous Presidential Election	LICOLAGO	II Erection	
		Voting	Total	Active	Inactive	Total Reg. of	Active Reg. of Total	Inactive Reg. of Total	Total	Percent Total Reg. of	Active	Percent	Inactive	Percent	nt Total		Active	Percent Active	Inactive	Percent
State	Year		Registration	Reg.	Reg.	VAP	Reg.	Reg.	Reg.	VAP	Reg.					J. VAP				Reg.
South Dakota	2004	576,220	502,393	502,393	49,718	87.2	100.0	6.6	27,028	3.0	27,028				31,241	0.4	31,241	0.0	(11)	(0.7)
	2002	564,545	475,365	475,365	51,891	84.2	100.0	10.9	4,213	(2.6)	4,213	0.0	2,162						07 / 00	1
	1998	538,000	471,152	471,152	43,729	84.8	0.00	9.0	(10,073)	2.6	(10,073)	0.0	0,728		8,294	0.3	8,294	0.0	33,642	
	1996	535,000	462,858	462,858	16,087	86.5	100.0	3.5	32,319	4.0	32,319	0.0	20,0							
	1994	522,000	430,539	430,539		82.5	100.0													
	1992	205,000																		
Tennessee	2004	4,516,711	3,771,888	3,388,573	383,315	83.5	89.8	10.2	317,361	5.2	254,469	(0.9)	62,892		371,401	2.9	207,465	(3.7)	163,936	3.7
	2002	4,409,832	3,454,527	3,134,104	320,423	2.87	90.7	2.4	156 225	(2.2)	124 100	(2.8)	32 125		303 151	or cr	160 013	(3.7)	133 238	3.7
	1998	4.120.000	3.244.262	3.057.008	187.254	78.7	94.2	0 00	146.926	2.0	45.813	(3.0)	101.113	3.0					007,00	ò
	1996	4,035,000	3,097,336	3,011,195	86,141	76.8	97.2	2.8	404,333	7.9	318,192	(2.8)			370,887	4.9				
	1994	3,913,000	2,693,003	2,693,003		8.89	100.0		(33,446)	(3.0)										
	1992	3,796,000	2,726,449			71.8														
Texas	2004	16,263,942	13,098,329	11,000,678	2,097,651	80.5	84.0	16.0	534,870	0.4	906'399	1.7	(131,035)		733,094	(2.7)	733,039	0.9	22	(0.9)
	2002	15,682,374	12,563,459	10,334,773	2,228,686	80.1	82.3	17.7	198,224	(3.2)	67,134	(0.8)	131,090	8.0	1 824 557	7	716 448	(47)	1 108 100	7.6
	1998	14.299.000	11.538.235	9.582.505	1.955.730	2.08	83.1	17.0	997.557	3.2	31.314	(7.6)			+					2
	1996	13,597,000	10,540,678	9,551,191	989,487	77.5	9.06	9.4	1,898,830	11.9	909,343	(9.4)			2,100,535	11.0				
	1994	13,166,000	8,641,848	8,641,848		9.59	100.0		201,705	(0.9)						Ш				
	1992	12,681,000	8,440,143			9.99														
Utah	2004	1,645,373	1,063,834	1,063,834	244,422	64.7	100.0	23.0	(47,169)	(5.3)	(47,169)		46,797		(56,927)	(11.8)	(56,927)	0.0	60,948	9.9
	2002	1,587,816	1,111,003	1,111,003	197,625	70.0	100.0	17.8	(9,758)	(6.5)	(9,758)		14,151	1.4						
	1998	1 432 000	1,045,071	1 045 071	112 159	73.0	0.00	10.7	(25,515)	3.5	(25.515)	0.0	71,315		20,172	(3.8)	50,175	0.0		
	1996	1,333,000	1,070,586	1,070,586		80.3	100.0		148,605	6.3	148,605	0.0								
	1994	1,246,000	921,981	921,981		74.0	100.0													
	1992	1,169,000																		
Vermont	2002	488,176	444,077	444,077		0.19	0.00.0	Ì	Z8,344	2.4	28,344	0.0			22,516	(0.7)	22,516	0.0		
	2002	460.000	413,733	413,733	5.793	91.6	100.0	4.1	32.370	4.8	32.370	0.0	(5.237)	(1.5)	36.233	2.7	36.233	0.0		
	1998	448,000	389,191	389,191	11,030	86.9	100.0	2.8	3,863	0.3	3,863	0.0			3		8			
	1996	445,000	385,328	385,328		9.98	100.0		11,886	(0.5)	11,886	0.0								
	1994	429,000	373,442	373,442		87.0	100.0													
	1992	429,000																4		
virginia	2002	5,695,264	4,515,675	4,179,304	336,37	79.4	92.0	4.4	(20 252)	6.0	722 640	(7.4)			418,999	1.4	354,628	(0.8)	09,860	0.8
	2002	5,263,000	4,036,324	3,824,676	270,511	77.8	93.4	9.9	370,755	5.7	354,016	0.2	15,250	(0.2)	774,904	12.5	643,814	(2.4)	129,601	2.4
	1998	5,165,000	3,725,921	3,470,660	255,261	72.1	93.1	6.9	404,149	6.8	289,798	(2.6)	-							
	1996	5,083,000	3,321,772	3,180,862	140,910	65.4	95.8	4.2	321,212	4.9	180,302	(4.2)			276,110	2.6				
	1994	4,967,000	3,000,560	3,000,560		62.7	0.00	Ī	(45, 102)	(2.3)										
Washington	2004	4,732,167	3,508,208	3,508,208	468,147	74.1	100.0	13.3	298,560	4.2	298,560	0.0	(87,203)	(4.0)	360,394	2.1	360,394	0:0	282,247	7.4
	2002	4,586,596	3,209,648	3,209,648	555,350	70.0	100.0	17.3	61,834	(2.1)	61,834	0.0	369,450							
	2000	4,368,000	3,147,814	3,147,814	185,900	72.1	100.0	5.9	28,252	(1.2)	28,252	0.0	(82,208)	_	989'69 (/	(2.7)	989'69	0.0	38,667	1.1
	1998	4,257,000	3,119,562	3,119,562	147 233	74.8	0.00	ο α	181 609	(1.5)	181,434	0.0	9/8/071	χ. Ω.						
	1994	4 000 000	2,070,120	2,070,120	00%	72.4	9 6	9	0000	7	100	0.0								
	1992	3,812,000						Ī												
West Virginia	2004	1,430,274	1,168,694	830,649	338,045	81.7	71.1	28.9	107,802	9.9	125,441	4.6	(17,639)	Ш	102,345	6.4	(201,087)	(25.7)	303,432	25.7
	2002	1,411,817	1,060,892	705,208	355,684	75.1	999	33.5	(5,457)	(0.2)	(326,528)	(30.3)	321,071							
	2000	1,416,000	1,066,349	1,031,736	34,613	75.3	96.8	3.2	58,538	3.6	80,155	2.3			95,604	6.8	81,188	(1.2)	14,416	1.2
	1996	1.417.000	970.745	950.548	20,230	/ - /	94.4	2.1	37,000	2.2	66.233	(3.5)	30,033	6.5	14.573	(1.0)				
	1994	1,389,000	884,315	884,315		63.7	100.0		(71,857)	(5.8)										
	1992	1 376 000	956.172			69.5														

Table 1. Registration History

Voting Age Reported Fobulation (Population) Total Active Reg. Reg. (Pag. NAP) Active Reg. (Pag. NAP)							Percent		Percent		Change II	Change from Previous General Election	General E	lection			Change from Previous Presidential Election	Previous P	esidentia	Election	
Mathematical Mat			Zei HoV	F			Total		nactive		Percent		410000		1		Percent		40000		40000
1	o to to	Yea		Reported	Active		of VAP		Total	Total	Reg. of	Active		Inactive		Total		Active		Inactive	Inactive Red
2000 245,000 250,000	Visconsin	2004		4.192.515	.621		100.0	in a		77.063	0.0	8	и.	2	ı.	262.515		9	5	·B	
1		2002	4,115,452	4,115,452	2,308,923		100.0	56.1		185,452	0.0										
1989 177		2000	3,930,000	3,930,000			100.0			53,000	0.0					106,000	0.0				
14.00 1.00		1998	3,877,000	3,877,000			100.0			53,000	0.0										
1985 1985		1996	3,824,000	3,824,000			100.0		\dagger	47,000	0.0					149,000	0.0				
1		1994	3,777,000	3,777,000			100.0	+	ľ	102,000	0.0										
2002 17,000 17,	Vyoming	2004	386 176	215 374	215 374		8 44	1000		(14 003)	(5.1)	(14 003)	C			(4 638)	(5.7)	(4 638)	C		
1998 1885	S. C.	2002	376,701	229,377	229,377		60.9	100.0		9,365	(9.0)	9,365	0.0			(000°t)	(::)	(000 t)	25		
1998 385,000 228,000 228,000 238,000		2000	358,000	220,012	220,012		61.5	100.0		(10,348)	(3.6)	(10,348)	0.0			(20,699)	(6.2)	(8,542)	5.1		
1994 356,000 327,000		1998	354,000	230,360	230,360		65.1	100.0		(10,351)	(2.5)	1,806	5.1								
1956 1950		1996	356,000	240,711	228,554		9.79	94.9		(97,152)	(30.9)	(109,309)	(5.1)			6,451	(3.6)				
1500 14,000 14,		1994	343,000	337,863	337,863		98.5	100.0		103,603	27.3										
1, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,		1992	329,000	234,260			71.2	1													
2000 14,788	merican Samoa	2004		16,102	16,102			100.0		1,314		1,314	0.0								
1906 1906		2002		14,788	14,788			100.0	+												
1996 1996		2000					1		+						Ī						T
1909 1909		1998					1		\dagger												
1995 1995		1990						\dagger	\dagger												
2002 2003 2004 2005		1994	1				İ		Ī												
1995 1995	men	7000																			
1000 1000	Inaill	2004	1	1			1		\dagger	1					Ī						
1,599 1		2002							\dagger												
1594 1594 1594 1594 1594 1594 1594 1594 1594 1595 1594 1595		1998																			
1994 1995		1996																			
1992 1993 1994 1995		1994																			
2004 2004 2.440,131 1.00 0 </td <td>i</td> <td>1992</td> <td></td>	i	1992																			
1996 1996	Uerro Kico	2004		2,440,131	2,440,131			0.001	\dagger												
1996 1996		2002							\dagger												
1995 1995 1996 1997 1998		1998							T												
1994 1994 1996 1900		1996																			
1992 1904 1905 1906 1000		1994																			
2004 50,04 50,04 100 (3,537) (3,537) 00 0<		1992																			
2002 54,268 54,268 0 1000 <t< td=""><td>irgin Islands</td><td>2004</td><td></td><td>50,731</td><td>50,731</td><td></td><td></td><td>100.0</td><td></td><td>(3,537)</td><td></td><td>(3,537)</td><td>0.0</td><td>0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	irgin Islands	2004		50,731	50,731			100.0		(3,537)		(3,537)	0.0	0							
1996 1996		2002	+	54,268	54,268			100.0													
1996 1996		7000					1	+	\dagger		1										
1994 1795 1796 1796 1796 1797 <th< td=""><td></td><td>1996</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>+</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>		1996							+												
992 2002 21,287,328 14,580,428 65. 14,285,284 65. 14,274,176 1.2 (315,627) (1.6) 11,154,293 (0.4) 11,220,877 0.6 3,031,387 2002 21,018,682 147,599,878 17,993,506 73.5 94.0 16.7 3,703,214 (5.4) (3,055,522) (0.6) 3,554,433 4.7 (1,154,293) (0.4) 11,120,877 0.6 3,031,307 1994 2002 216,018,682 157,004,018 17,043,012 17,043,013 (0.2) 2,449,071 10 12,054,613 2.4 6,493,006 (3.3) 7,636,991 1994 1964 1964 1964 1964 197,031,623 197,031,632		1994																			
3004 221.281.2821.281 238 1148.042.298 162.005.262 19.521.027 78.5 95.2 16.2 18.52.284 5.0 42.74.176 1.2 (315.027) (1.5) 11.154.293 (0.4) 11.20.0877 0.6 3.031.387 2000 2000 20.5 15.508.802 16.2 10.2 10.2 11.54.453 4.7 4.7 6.6 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 1.0 1.0 1.1.50.877 0.6 3.554.483 4.7 4.2 4.7		1992																			
2002 216,018,622 175,028,618 BI 147,599,818 I 17,993,506 73.5 94.0 16.7 (3,002,214) (6.4) (3,055,522) (0.6) 3,554,433 4.7 (3.903,214) (3.905,522) (0.6) 3,554,433 4.7 (3.903,214) (3.903,214) (3.905,522) (0.6) 3,554,433 4.7 (3.903,214)	ational Summary	-		174,804,298	162,005,262	19,521,027	78.5	95.2	_	4,855,284		14,274,176	1.2	(315,027)	(1.5)	11,154,293		1,220,877	9.0	3,031,387	3.2
2006 705,430,700 13,430,670 </td <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>157,508,883</td> <td>147,599,878</td> <td>17,983,506</td> <td>73.5</td> <td>94.0</td> <td>4</td> <td>(3,703,214)</td> <td>- 1</td> <td>(3,055,522)</td> <td>(0.6)</td> <td>3,554,453</td> <td>4.7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>		-		157,508,883	147,599,878	17,983,506	73.5	94.0	4	(3,703,214)	- 1	(3,055,522)	(0.6)	3,554,453	4.7						
1996 1997		-			149,476,705	18,274,197	78.9	94.6	_	8,576,276	2.2	7,767,313	(0.2)	2,449,071	1.0	12,054,613		6,493,006	(3.3)	7,636,991	5.4
1992 1973,650,000 64,164,591 1,622,466 69.2 97.7 17.0 (1,516,750) (4.2) 17.0 (1,516,750) (4.2) 17.0 (1,516,750) (4.2) 17.0 (1,516,750) (4.2) 17.0 (1,516,750) (4.2) 17.0 (1,516,750) (4.2) 17.0 (4.2)			106 408 000	150 301 201	147 083 600	7 083 704	7,0.7	0.4.0	1,	5,430,001	-	12 552 455	(δ)	(432 752)	(10 A)	008 889 9	2				
2004 51 52 50 34 49 50 34 2004 51 51 51 50 34 49 50 34 2004 51 51 50 32 49 50 32 2005 51 51 49 45 50 32 1996 51 50 48 43 50 48 43 1996 51 51 49 51 49 31 51 49 1997 51 51 49 51 49 31 40 60 1997 51 51 49 51 49 31 40 60 1996 51 51 49 51 49 31 40 60 1997 51 52 49 51 49 31 40 60 1998 51 51 49 51 40		_	193,450,000	134 074 262	129 431 244	1,083,794	60.0	7.700	+	1 516 750)	-	2,007,400	(0.1)	(400,102)	(10.4)	0,000,000	9				
2004 51 52 50 34 49 50 2002 51 51 50 32 49 50 1998 51 50 48 43 51 49 1996 51 50 48 43 50 48 1996 51 51 49 51 49 4903 51 51 49 51 49		+	_				73.4		-	(00.10											
2002 51 51 50 49 50 49 50 50 40 50 50 40 50 50 40 50 50 4	tates Included	2004	51	52	50	34	49	20	34												
51 51 49 45 51 49 51 50 48 43 50 48 51 51 49 51 49 51 51 51 49		2002	51	51	20	32	49	20	32												
51 50 48 43 50 48 51 51 49 51 49 51 51 51 49 6 51 49		2000	12	51	49	45	51	49	45												
51 51 49 51 49 51 51 51 49 6 5 49		1998	51	20	48	43	20	48	43												
		1996	2 2	2	49	3.1	2 2	46	31												T
0 67 0		1992	2 2	25	0	0	25	0	, 0	T	T		İ		Ī		T		Ī	T	Γ

Table 2. Applications Received

		Total Reported	Total Calculated							Applications Received from Different Voter Registration Agencies	Pereived fr	rom Differen	Voter Rec	nistration Ac	encies		
		Applications	Applications	Mail Registra	stration	In-Person Registration	istration	Motor Vehicle	cle	Public Assistance	stance	Disability Services	ervices	Armed Forces	orces	Other State	te
		Received	Received	Applications	suc	Applications	ons	Offices		Offices		Offices	Si	Recruitment Offices	t Offices	Agencies	S
Code	State	2002-2004	2002-2004	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
11	Alabama	323,577	277,362	119,844	37.0	137,637	42.5	14,455	4.5			3,919	1.2	1,507	0.5		
02	Alaska	227,264	227,264	90,872		55,826	24.6	52,411	23.1	151	0.1	23	0.0	0 10		27,981	12.3
04	Arizona	1,081,330	1,610,435	72,552	1	300, 164	27.8	444,342	41.1	11,347	0. 6	3,469	0.0	25,825	4.2	102,736	7.5
600	Arkansas	200,312	200,312	7 407 5 40	70.7	1 445 005	20.00	01,997 074 OEO	7 5	3,270	n c	15 247	- c	392	7.0	11,110	5.4
080	Colorado	1.858.230	1,173,490	500.842	\perp	1,400,400	7.02	584.380	31.4	21,123		6.812	0.7	3.655	- 0	56.678	. 7.
60	Connecticut	240.443	237.503	126.044	52.4	88.314	36.7	15.049	6.3	3.821	1,6	80	00	983	4.0	3.212	
10	Delaware	171,862						169,985	6	1,602	0.9	9	0.0	0		269	0.2
11	District of Columbia	112,062		22,018		6,122	5.5	62,954	56.2	3,024	2.7	67	0.1	471	0.4	17,376	15.5
12	Florida	1,367,914		272,953	20.0	225,127	16.5	776,229		83,679	6.1	1,907	0.1	450	0.0	7,569	9.0
13	Georgia	1,752,657	1,752,657	452,950		178,840	10.2	1,008,305	57.5	51,892	3.0	542	0.0	0		60,128	3.4
15	Hawaii						1										
17	Illinois	1 602 400	1 781 027	661 488	30.1	380 250	23.0	648 153	28.3	10 308	9	5 430		7.40	C	45 550	0 %
18	Indiana	1.056.323	925.610	187,741	17.8	181,257	17.2	420.277	30.00	15.071	0.0	2,924	0.3	3.894	4.0	114.446	10.8
19	lowa	497.544	439,848	94,964	19.1	213,128	42.8	124,858	25.1	4.796	10	428	0.1	515	0.1	1.159	0.2
20	Kansas	509,559	508,935	202,014	39.6	152,405	29.9	138,158		5,159	1.0	3,021	9.0	329	0.1	7,849	1.5
21	Kentucky	1,290,569	1,204,047	20,163	1.6	474,914	36.8	666,383	Ц	27,312	2.1	2,953	0.2	794	0.1	11,528	0.9
22	Louisiana	483,677	411,833	144,977	30.0	67,842	14.0	176,601	36.5	7,391	1.5	1,353	0.3	301	0.1	13,368	2.8
23	Maine	374,923	374,923	30,217		227,173	9.09	100,872	26.9	6,646	<u>6</u>	257	0.1	0		9,758	2.6
24	Maryland	636,461		220,954	34	24,927	3.9	184,703	\perp	1,867	0.3	371	0.1	338	0.1	16,929	2.7
25	Massachusetts	440,211	440,211	259,930	1)	169,928	38.6	2,120	0.5	7,092	9.6	1,141	0.3	C .	7		
97	Minnesota	2,918,488		191,795	0.0	338,244	0	2,325,911		28,401	7.0	245	0.0	3,545	- - -		
28	Mississippi		8.049	404 OC				7.032		245		207		270		295	
29	Missouri	1,692,938	1,235,709	379,691		342,743	20.2	469,902		17,637	1.0	2,441	0.1	2,077	0.1	21,218	1.3
30	Montana	114,341	95,453	25,830	22.6	21,150	18.5	24,063	21.0	22,959	20.1	1,001	0.0	450	0.4		
31	Nebraska	433,950	433,950	82,069		173,020	39.9	164,017		10,979	2.5	1,783	0.4	1,729	0.4	353	0.1
32	Nevada	418,055	371,363	94,470	22.6	157,149	37.6	961'66	23.9	6,389	7.5	2	0.0	159	0.0	13,395	3.2
34	New Hampshire	2,688,899	2,688,899	104.775	0.8			164.975	6.1	24.501	6.0	9.445	D. 4			2.385.203	88.7
35	New Mexico	485,629	312,140	250,341	2	61,799	12.7										
36	New York	3,844,000	4,967,130	1,747,679		2,251,583	58.6	779,693	20.3	157,116	4.1	14,105	0.4	340	0.0	16,614	0.4
37	North Carolina	1,093,882	1,085,460	219,974	20.1	255,200	23.3	508,438	46.5	19,798	1.8	2,565	0.2	3,550	0.3	75,935	6.9
38	North Dakota	L C		1 1		0	i c	i i		0	,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,	0	,	0	ı
39	Ohio	2,834,685	2,834,685	1,035,780		997,632	35.2	555,965		38,821	4. 6	2,185	0.1	2,045	0.0	202,257	
40	Oklanoma	1 044 090	1 275 221	223,037 421 72E		211,U11	39.5	184, 726		15,535	2.7	2 145	0.0		0.0	1,002	
42	Pennsylvania	2 078 803	1 437 550	734 822	37.4	97.071	4.7	568 130	27.2	30.752	0 10	3,070	7.0	378	C	3 327	000
44	Rhode Island																
45	South Carolina	209,377	204,567	87,388				104,755	50.0	10,474	5.0	1,264	9.0	989	0.3		
46	South Dakota	140,517		35,199		88,697	63.1	5,670		7,039	2.0	744	0.5	562	4.0	2,606	1.9
47	Tevas	1,067,628	3 061 351	413,896	38.8	188,527	1/./	255, 708	24.0	173,927	16.3	11 553		12 161	7.0	35,570	3.3
49	Utah	517,645		110,693	21.4	105,015	20.3	228,256		3,299	9.0		0.1	8,306	1.6	58,585	11.3
50	Vermont	63,876		11,782	18.4	21,002	32.9										
51	Virginia	1,374,846	-	297,048	21.6	144,613	10.5	915,870	9.99	8,807	9.0	1,638	0.1	2,524	0.2	4,346	0.3
53	Washington	1,064,458	888,114	454,497	42.7	224,281	21.1	193,533	18.2	14,771	4.6	270	0.0	184	0.0	578	0.1
55	Wisconsin	144,307	706,002	001,00	0.40	30,340	27.7	04, 144	<u>+</u>	4,000	-	0	1	000	0.00	40,002	20.3
56	Wyoming	27,729	14,251	2,402	8.7	11,849	42.7										
09	American Samoa		39	39													
99	Guam Prierto Rico																
78	Virgin Islands	5,000	5,000			5,000	100.0										
	Total	49,674,098	48,612,331	16,095,770	32.4	11,373,749	25.4	16,120,091	32.8	1,050,479	2.2	106,615	0.2	94,007	0.2	3,771,620	8.4
	States Included	44		2 402 E40	42	2 251 502	400	7 225 011		720 071	39	15 247	39	34	33	30	
	Average	1,128,956	1,034,304	357,683	30.7	284,343	30.3	393.172	33.5	26.261	2.9	2.665	0.2	2,825	0.3	104.767	6.7
	Minimum	5,000		0	1.6	5,000	3.9	2,120		151	0.1	2,000	0.0	0	0.0	269	
									Ш								Ш

TABLE 3

THE IMPACT OF THE NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION ACT, 2003-2004

Table 3. Applications Processed

2004 Voter Registration Survey

State Reparted Applications Change of Authors, Applications Change of Authors, Applications Applications Applications Change of Authors, Applications <			Total	Total							New Reg.		Percent
Styletament Styletament			Reported	Applications	Change of A	ddress,	Duplic	cate	Invalid	r Rejected	Added to	Percent	of Total
Marketa 2,971,429 2,571,	e po	State	2004	2002-2004	Total Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	2002-2004	or Appr. Received	Registration
Miles Mile	2	Alahama	2 507 620	303 577		1000	6 743	2 2			2007 2001	2000	inclination in circuit
Microsist 10.00		Alaska	472 160	223,377	144 005	63.4	17 380	7.6	4 2 6 5	2	59 614	26.2	126
Microsities 10,443,806 10,943,806 11,944,906 11,944,906 11	Т	Arizona	2.645.805	1.081,330	677,934	62.7	63,616	5.9	20,309	-	692.148	64.0	26.2
Colonismin Col	П	Arkansas	1,663,805	260,312							230,641	88.6	13.9
Coloration Col		California	16,464,726	6,309,775	1,701,680	27.0	257,966	4.1	231,284	3.7	3,358,092	53.2	20.4
Commented 2044 91 1701-104 91 91 91 91 91 91 91 9		Colorado	3,097,791	1,858,230			183,060	6.6			565,294	30.4	18.2
Detailable 1,12,145		Connecticut	2,044,181	240,443			1,838	0.8	38,727	16.1	201,716	83.9	6.6
Control Cont		Delaware	554, 194	171,862	111,947	65.1	51,153	29.8			34,530	20.1	6.2
		District of Columbia	383,919	112,062	896'99	59.8	11,853	10.6	8,962		22,645	20.2	5.9
		Florida	10,381,246	1,367,914			21,088	1.5		Ī	798,861	58.4	7.7
Hardens		Georgia	4,248,837	1,752,657	476,542	27.2	279,919	16.0			819,152	46.7	19.3
		Hawaii											
	\top	Illinois	6.153.843	1 692 499	526 441	31.1	114.188	4	59 593	3.5	997 420	58.9	16.2
	T	Indiana	4,296,602	1.056,323	396,252	37.5	27,512	2.6	9,935	6.0	472.331	44.7	11.0
Kentusey 1 (202 132)	T	Iowa	2,106,658	497,544	363,229	73.0	12,617	2.5			112,220	22.6	5.3
Continuent Con	П	Kansas	1,692,132	509,559			10,740	2.1			248,635	48.8	14.7
Louisiana 2,02,138 3,07,044 1110 2,2706 4,9 17,167 3,5 401,95 33,1 Mounishan 1,025,738 3,36,471 3,5 3,04,439 3,6 401,95 31,10 3,10		Kentucky	2,794,286	1,290,569	964,369	74.7	0		83,032	6.4	249,171	19.3	8.9
Ministed 1025.328 34.49.23 6.60.349 6.50 6.41.49 8.5 3.42.1 6.5 6.44.61 7.40.6 Ministed 10.02.72.3 4.09.231 6.00.349 6.50 6.00.2 7.56.447 7.40.6 7.56.447 7.40.6 7.56.447 7.40.6 7.56.447 7.40.6 7.56.447 7.40.6 7.56.447 7.50.6 7.56.447 7.50.6 7.56.447 7.50.7 7.56.447 7.50.7 </th <th></th> <th>Louisiana</th> <th>2,932,142</th> <th>483,677</th> <th>537,044</th> <th>111.0</th> <th>23,706</th> <th>4.9</th> <th>17,167</th> <th>3.5</th> <th>401,924</th> <th>83.1</th> <th>13.7</th>		Louisiana	2,932,142	483,677	537,044	111.0	23,706	4.9	17,167	3.5	401,924	83.1	13.7
Markshaledts 3,074,889 6,864,461 9,063,489 2,084,461 9,063,489 2,084,461 1,092,098 3,394 1,692,789 6,864,461 1,092,799 1,092,789 1,092,789 1,092,789 1,092,789 1,092,793 <th< th=""><th></th><th>Maine</th><th>1,025,738</th><th>374,923</th><th></th><th></th><th>13,199</th><th>3.5</th><th></th><th></th><th>279,562</th><th>74.6</th><th>27.3</th></th<>		Maine	1,025,738	374,923			13,199	3.5			279,562	74.6	27.3
Messachusetts 4,008,634 24,021 918,070 286 3,8222 178 90 736,538 167,3 Messachusetts 1,008,024 24,021 918,000 286 3,8222 178 90 778,538 167,34 Minnesora 2,077,404 2,184,021 3,184,530 2,184,021 3,114,317 3,114,314 3,144,317 3,144,317 3,144,317		Maryland	3,074,889	636,461	604,349	95.0	33,991	5.3	3,421	0.5	636,461	100.0	20.7
Micropan 1,744,704 2,V18,48B B40,550 28.8 340,026 11,744,71 3,215 0.1 1,744,71 39,4 Mississipp 1,602,024 4,51,00 28.4 6,0102 35 6,000 35 2,477,3 14,5 Mississipp 1,000,024 4,50,024 4,51,00 28.4 6,010 3 1,247,74 49,4 Mississipp 1,000,024 4,50,024 4,51,00 28.4 6,010 3 1,247,74 46,5 New Hamphire 1,000,024 4,000,02 3,6 1,000,00 3,6 1,000,00 3,6 1,000,00 3,6 3,0	T	Massachusetts	4,098,634	440,211	918,070	208.6	78,222	17.8	88,072		736,558	167.3	18.0
Missional Mis	T	Michigan	7,164,047	2,918,488	840,530	28.8	340,026	11.7	3,215		1,734,717	59.4	24.2
Missistippy 4,020,024 4,	Т	Minnesota	2,977,496		100		7		7 7 1		3/1,994		12.5
Montabora 4,08,475 11,4331 11,403 15.5 0,945 0.5 0,002 0.5 0,003	Т	Mississippi	1,002,024	1 402 020	100,6	V 0C	1,104	3 0	910		73,730	1/1 17	2.4
Newtrack 1, 1,705,79 1,829,90 188,994 4,33 14,706 3,4 1,23,157 55.3 Newtrack 1,076,671 418,057 4,829,90 18,994 43.3 14,706 3,4 1,24,171 46.2 New Hampshire 565,691 468,698 99 1,24,304 46,60,90 3,4 46,60 3,4 46,60 3,4 46,60 3,4 46,60 3,4 46,60 3,4 46,60 3,4 46,60 3,4 46,60 3,4 46,60 3,4 46,60 3,4 46,60 3,4 46,60 3,4 46,60 3,4 46,60 3,4 46,60 3,4 46,60 3,4 46,60 3,4 46,60 4		Montana	4,040,341	1,092,930	17 603	15.5	90,002	0.0	107		30.653	26.8	0.0
NewAdrage 1006 118055 All Boos	T	Nebraska	1,160,793	433,950	188,094	43.3	14.705	3.4			231,151	53.3	19.9
New Hampslife 855.661 265.661 266.68 699 46.27 46.2	Т	Nevada	1,076,911	418,055									
New Vorks 5 526 981 5 526 981 6 52 988 1 134 174 1 4 6.2 8 6.2 New Vorks 1 1243 704 4 56 6.29 3 844 0.0 9 3 844 0.0 4 56 6.29 3 1.6 3 1.5 4 6.2 3 1.6 North Calcula 1 1 243 704 3 844 0.0 9 3 70 0.2 3 2.0 3 2.0 3 1.2 3 1.5 4 6.2 3 1.6 North Calcula 5 520 981 1 0.0 9 37 0.0 3 3.1 3 2.0 4 6.0 3 1.6 3 1.6 4 6.0 3 1.6 4 6.0 3 1.6 4 6.0 3 1.6 4 6.0 3 1.6 4 6.0 3 1.6 4 6.0		New Hampshire	855,861										
New Nextor 11,243,744 486,629 937,043 244,629 937,043 244,629 937,043 244,629 937,043 244,620 937,043 348,656 91 1,215,656 31,8 31,8 34,656 31,8 34,620 31,8 34,620 31,1 31,215,620 31,8 34,6<	ī	New Jersey	5,102,566	2,688,899			13,551	0.5			1,241,741	46.2	24.3
Neth Dakota 11,837,068 348,400 997,3168 941,304		New Mexico	1,243,794	485,629							154,629	31.8	12.4
North Carolina 5,56, 94 17,94, 382 1,123, 166 102,7 72,332 6,6 22,848 2,1 94,4394 84,5 North Carolina 5,56, 94 11,043,882 1,123,166 307,026 33,1 329,81 11,6 36,251 1,3 151,51,594 84,5 Okidhoma 2,141,249 1,044,980 433,264 41,5 10,2 36,21 1,3 1,515,944 84,5 Okegon 2,141,249 1,044,980 433,264 41,5 1,2 36,21 1,3 1,435,94 84,0 Rhode sland 2,141,249 1,04,497 7,2 3,586 4,15 1,435,94 1,435,94 8,7 Rhode sland 2,141,249 1,044,477 7,2 345,84 1,65,97 3,643 2,6 66,1937 31,84 6,9,13 South Carolina 5,042,332 1,046,973 3,6 3,643 2,6 4,3 4,4 3,6 3,6 3,6 3,6 3,6 3,6 3,6 3,6 3,6		New York	11,837,068	3,844,000	937,043	24.4	348,558	9.1			1,215,566	31.6	10.3
Oklahoma 7,881,685 937,026 3.3.1 329,814 11.6 36,251 1.3 1,531,594 54.0 Oklahoma 7,881,685 7,881,685 937,026 3.3.5 4.3.3 3.898 0.6 5.251 1.3 7.81,594 6.7 Okeahoma 2,143,978 701,444 30.36,16 4.3.3 7.88 0.6 5.2 6.7 37,866 4.6.7 Pennsylvania 7,790,333 2,078,803 149,447 7.2 345,864 1.6 661,937 3.18 1,435,974 69.1 South Carlina 2,315,462 2,093,377 4,447 7.2 345,864 1.6 661,37 3.18 1,435,974 69.1 South Carlina 2,315,462 1,007,628 3,643 2,6 4.3 4.3 4.4	П	North Carolina	5,526,981	1,093,882	1,123,156	102.7	72,332	9.9	22,848		924,394	84.5	16.7
Oklahoma 7,780,1418 2,034,020 93,1020 33,71888 110 36,221 1,3 1,313,344 54,0 Oklahoma 7,780,1418 2,034,020 43,3264 41,5 13,230 107 50,201 1,3 1,313,344 54,0 Persoynal 2,141,249 1,044,980 433,264 41,5 13,230 10,7 39,2 1,044,980 433,264 41,5 13,230 10,7 39,2 11,435,974 66,1 48,7 Routh Carolina 2,141,249 1,044,980 149,447 7,2 34,586 1,04,881 1,04,387 46,312 4,3 4,3 46,312 4,3 46,312 4,3 46,312 4,3 46,312 4,3 46,312 4,3 46,312 4,3 46,312 4,3 46,312 4,3 46,312 4,3 46,312 4,3 46,312 4,3 4,3 4,3 4,3 4,3 4,3 4,3 4,3 4,3 4,3 4,3 4,3 4,3 4,3	Т	North Dakota	490,198	10, 100,0	200	000	000	7	470		201		0
Organical Incidential Organical Incidential Organical Incidential Organical Incidential Organical Incidential Organical Incidential Organical Incidential Organical Incidential Organical Incidential I		Chio	7,981,478	2,834,685	937,026	33.1	329,814	9.1.0	36,251	5.1	1,531,594	54.0	19.2
Pennsyvania 7.700.393 2.078.803 149,447 7.2 345,884 1.65 661,937 31.8 1,435,974 67.1 Pennsyvania 7.700.393 2.078.803 149,447 7.2 345,884 1.65 661,937 31.8 1,435,974 67.1 South Dakota 502.393 140,517 7.2 345,884 1.6 661,937 31.8 1,435,974 67.1 South Dakota 502.393 140,517 46,317 46,312 2.6 61.9 7.0 61.0 <		Okianoma	2,143,978	1 044 080	303,010	443.3	3,898	10.0			597,808	7.00.7	18.0
Rhode Island 2.315,402 2.09,377 3.643 2.0 3.0 3.643 2.0 3.0<		Dennsylvania		2 078 803	149 447	27.7	345 864	16.7	661 937	318	1 435 974	40.7	18.4
South Carolina 2.315,462 209,377 3.643 3.643 2.6 3.643 2.6 3.643 2.6 3.643 2.6 3.643 2.6 3.643 2.6 3.643 2.6 3.643 2.6 3.643 3.6 3.643 3.6 3.643 3.6 3.643 3.6 3.643 3.6 3.643 3.6 <t< th=""><th></th><th>Rhode Island</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>4: ,</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></t<>		Rhode Island				4: ,							
South Dakota 502,339 140,517 4,64,312 4,6,312	П	South Carolina	2,315,462	209,377							388,136	185.4	16.8
Tennessee 1,067,628 1,065,628 1,065,628 618 618 Tennessee 13,771,888 1,065,628 4,0071,329 36.5 320,442 8.3 1,28,754 3.2 1,063,834 4,0071,329 1,465,903 3.2		South Dakota		140,517			3,643	2.6			87,022	61.9	17.3
leaks 1.058,324 4,021,435 1,405,943 3.65 3.21,442 8.0 128,794 3.2 2.7,495 5.2 4.0 1.0 3.2 2.7,495 5.2 4.0 1.0 3.0 1.28,794 3.2 3.4,170 6.6 3.2 2.7,49 5.2 4.1 3.1 <th< th=""><th>T</th><th>Tennessee</th><th>3,771,888</th><th>1,067,628</th><th>r C</th><th>L C</th><th>46,312</th><th>4.3</th><th>0</th><th></th><th>660,234</th><th>61.8</th><th>17.5</th></th<>	T	Tennessee	3,771,888	1,067,628	r C	L C	46,312	4.3	0		660,234	61.8	17.5
Virginia 4,515,675 6,186 2,958 4,6 1,545,68 2,4 4,15,66 9,1 4,17,73 4,1		lexas IItah	13,098,329	4,021,329 E17 64E	1,405,903	30.0	320,442	8.0	128,734	3.2	2,106,230	52.4	16.1
Virginia 4.515,675 1.374,846 328,579 2.39 124,565 9.1 91,730 6.7 608,524 44.3 Washington 3,508,208 1.064,458 303,263 2.85 60,921 5.7 39,746 3.7 668,370 62.9 Wisconsin 4.192,515 4.43.37 89,663 6.2 6.0 7.2 4.43.3 62.9 Wisconsin 4.192,515 4.40.31 89,663 6.2 6.2 7.2 4.43.3 6.2 9.7 4.43.3 6.2 Wisconsin 4.192,515 4.40.31 89,663 6.2 7.2 6.0 7.2 6.2 9.7 American Samoa 1.6,40.31 5.00 5.740 20.7 4.4 7.3 4.4.3 9.5 4.6 9.7 4.4.3 9.5 9.7 9.5 9.7 9.5 9.7 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5	Т	Vermont	444.077	63.876	2.958	4.6	1.535	2.4			61.150	95.7	13.8
Washington 3.508.208 1,064.458 303.263 28.5 60.921 5.7 39,146 3.7 669,370 62.9 Washington 4,192.514 1,064.458 303.263 62.1 2,255 1,6 2,254 1,6 138,224 95.7 Wisconsin 4,192.514 27,729 5,740 20.7 20.7 469 0.2 27,040 97.5 American Samoa 15,102 5,700 126,702 6.0 12,448 6 0.2 27,040 97.5 Virgin Islands 5,073 1,26,702 6.0 12,448 7.3 1,614,196 5.2 26,046,252 52.3 Virgin Islands 1,748,04,298 49,674,098 15,27,975 38.5 3,458,301 7.3 1,614,196 5.2 26,046,252 52.3 Tital Islands 1,748,04,298 49,674,098 15,27,975 38.5 3,458,301 7.3 1,614,196 5.2 26,046,252 52.3 46 42 42 42 42		Virginia	4,515,675	1,374,846	328,579	23.9	124,565	9.1	91,730		608,524	44.3	13.5
Wisconsin 1168 694 144,367 89,663 62.1 2,355 1.6 2,254 1.6 138,224 95.7 Wisconsin 4,192,515 27,729 5,740 20.7 20.7 27,040 97.7 American Samoa 16,102 2,440,131 5,000 126,702 20.7 40.7 40.7 40.7 Quark Duerto Rico 2,440,131 5,000 126,702 6.0 12,448 7.3 1,414,196 5.00 100.0 Virgin Islands 50,731 5,000 30 6.0 12,448 7.3 1,614,196 5.00 100.0 Virgin Islands 50,731 1,22,448 7.3 1,614,196 5.0 100.0 States Included 1,74,60,22 2,249,31 7.3 1,614,196 5.0 100.0 Maximum 1,644,726 6,309,775 1,701,680 208.6 348,558 2.9 661,937 31.8 358,092 61.9 Average 1,644,726 1,701,680 <th< th=""><th></th><th>Washington</th><th>3,508,208</th><th>1,064,458</th><th>303,263</th><th>28.5</th><th>60,921</th><th>5.7</th><th>39,746</th><th></th><th>926,370</th><th>62.9</th><th>19.1</th></th<>		Washington	3,508,208	1,064,458	303,263	28.5	60,921	5.7	39,746		926,370	62.9	19.1
Wygoning Light States Included Maximum 16,102 4,192,515 (a) and a smooth same and a smooth states included by a smooth state included by a smooth state		West Virginia	1,168,694	144,367	89'68	62.1	2,355	1.6	2,254		138,224	95.7	11.8
Waveling 1.71.27 5.77.00 5.77.00 5.77.00 77.5 77.5 77.5 American Samoa 1.51.374 77.7 1.24.48 77.5 1.24.48 77.5 1.24.48 77.5 <th>T</th> <th>Wisconsin</th> <th>4,192,515</th> <th>001 10</th> <th>0 1 0</th> <th>1</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>0.4</th> <th>C</th> <th>07 040</th> <th>7 70</th> <th>7 0 7</th>	T	Wisconsin	4,192,515	001 10	0 1 0	1			0.4	C	07 040	7 70	7 0 7
Guam 2,440,131 126,702 12,448 12,448 0 12,448 0 5,000 100,0 <th< th=""><th>Т</th><th>American Samoa</th><th>16 102</th><th>77,124</th><th>0,740</th><th>7.0.7</th><th></th><th></th><th>60</th><th>0.7</th><th>27,040</th><th>47.0</th><th>0.21</th></th<>	Т	American Samoa	16 102	77,124	0,740	7.0.7			60	0.7	27,040	47.0	0.21
Puerto Rico 2.440/31 5.000 126,702 6.0 12,448 0 0 50,000 100.0 Virgin Islands 50,731 5.000 30 30 3.458,301 7.3 1,614,196 5.2 26,046,252 52.3 Intal 100 30 30 37 23 22 4,645,252 52.3 Awximum 16,444,726 6,309,775 1,701,680 208.6 348,558 29.8 61,937 31.8 33.88,992 185.4 Awximum 3,361,621 1,128,456 475,874 49.6 66.7 67,258 578,805 61.9 Awximum 3,361,621 1,128,45 475,874 49.6 67 67,258 578,805 61.9 Awximum 3,361,621 1,128,45 475,874 49.6 67 67,258 578,805 61.9	П	Guam											9
Virgin Islands Vol.731 50,731 30 5.000 30 5.000 30 4.000	П	Puerto Rico	2,440,131		126,702		12,448		0				
Inded 49,674,098 15,227,975 38,588,301 7.3 1,614,196 5.2 26,046,552 5.23 5.23 inded 16,464,726 6,309,775 1,701,680 208.6 348,558 29.8 661,937 31.8 3,358,092 185.4 42 42 3,361,621 1,728,956 475,874 49,5 86,457 6.7 67,258 51.8 51.00 30 61.9 13.14 14.5		Virgin Islands	50,731	2,000	300	0.9					5,000	100.0	6.6
16,464,726 6,309,775 1,701,680 208,6 348,558 29.8 661,937 31,558,092 185,4 16,102 5,000 4.6 0.0 0.0 0.1 1,314 145,5 1,314		Total	174,804,298	49,674,098	15,227,975	38.5	3,458,301	7.3	1,614,196	5.2	26,046,252	52.3	16.0
1,128,956	ĺ	Maximim	16 464 726	44	1 701 680	30	348 558	20.8	661 937		3 358 092	185 4	27.3
16,102 5,000 300 4.6 0 0.5 0,101 1,314 14.5		Average	3.361,621	1.128,956	475,874	49.5	86,457	6.7	67,258		578,805	61.9	15.0
	ĺ	Minimum	16,102	5,000	300	4.6	0	0.5	0		1,314	14.5	4.2

2004 Voter Registration Survey

Table 4. Registered Voter List Maintenance

	Total	Number of Removal	Percent of			Voters Mov	Voters Moved to Inactive Lists		Voters		Removed due to	to	Removed due to	le to	Removed due to	le to	Removed due to	ue to	Removed due to	ue to
	Reported	Notices	Total	Responses to Removal	Removal			Π			Death		Failure to Vote	ote	Request of Voter	/oter	Felony Conviction	viction	Other Reasons	sons
Code State	Registration 2004	Sent 2002-2004	Reported Registration	Notices Received Total Perc	eived	Total	Percent of Percent of Removals Total Reg.		From File Per 2002-2004 Tot	Percent of Total Reg.	Total R	Percent of Removals	Total	Percent of Removals	Total Re	Percent of Removals	Total	Percent of Removals	Total	Percent of Removals
	2,597,629	\blacksquare	ì			C C	Ш		╙				₩		₩	,	₩		r C	0
02 Alaska 04 Arizona	2 645 805	702 204	- 0	80482	000	179 880		0, 0,	418 779	τ. 4. α	33 751	4 -	203 505	107	53.581	128	5 735	7	21,012	0.0
05 Arkansas	1,663,805	1,1,1,1	2		2							-				2				o N
П	16,464,726	1,717,732	10.4	882,798	51.4	1,745,609	101.6	10.6	,533,301	9.3	238,593	15.6	436,757	28.5	137,443	0.6	11,595	0.8	1,233,194	80.4
08 Colorado	3,097,791	115 806	20.1	219,246	35.3	51 300	44.3	2 5	389,997	12.6	37 7 7 9	43.0	28 081	32.6	33 450	30 0	1 550	σ	18 626	21.6
Т	554.194	49.181	0.00	25.272		600		0.4	38.446	6.9	35.650	92.7	00,00	0.70	985	2.6	1.81	7.4	0,000	0.
П	383,919	36,433	9.6	2,416		34,017		8.9	54,299	14.1	6,193	11.4	36,094	66.5	11,358	20.9	306	9.0	348	9.0
П	10,381,246	753,705	7.3	105,695		571,690		_	342,106	12.9	191,018	14.2	360,474	26.9			29,780	2.2	559,403	41.7
13 Georgia	4,248,837	682,059	16.1	135,317	19.8	549,742	80.2	12.9	614,787	14.5	77,279	12.6	429,927	6.69	365	0.1	18,305	3.0	30,911	2.0
Т	798,015				İ			<u> </u>					67,947					1		
Ē	6,153,843	816,852	13.3	285,046	34.9	519,660	63.6	8.4	020'689	11.2	85,181	12.4	584,064	84.8	24,448	3.5	40,427	5.9	42,846	6.2
\Box	4,296,602	4	,	4		0			0	0 1			0	0					000	
19 Iowa	2,106,658	43,883	2.7	2,053	27.7	63,512	144./	3.0	220,482	10.5	41,066	18.6	13,056	5.9	8,851	4.0	4,202	6.	152,387	1.69
\top	2.794.286	87,551	3.1	1,938	2.2	87,551	100.0	3.1	188,061	6.0	62.365	33.2	97.843	52.0	1,550	8.0	6.933	3.7	19.370	10.3
П	2,932,142	302,575	10.3	66,840	22.1	217,880			427,276	14.6	60,176	14.1	108,850	25.5	14,026	3.3	14,630	3.4	229,594	53.7
	1,025,738	81,546	8.0	21,930	26.9				153,507	15.0										
T	3,074,889	218,079	L. /	92,101	42.2	224,131			235,345	7.7	46,936	9.60	125,341	53.3	4,488	6. 6	3,333	4.1	165,883	70.5
25 Michigan	7 164 047	163 902	0.0	21,283	0.5	200,934	40.7	0.0	138 322	- 0 -	123 022	90.4	02,430	0.0	5,043	0 0 0		1	7 552	200.2
	2,977,496										32,269		182,365		0					
28 Mississippi	1,802,024	32,979	1.8	7,428	22.5	16,759	50.8	6.0	40,102	2.2	9,035	22.5	10,548	26.3	2,374	5.9	292	0.7	15,192	37.9
	4,040,341	454,767	11.3	226,250	49.8	294,043			390,128	7.6	52,684	13.5	134,510	34.5	23,064	5.9	7,504	1.9	37,214	9.5
30 Montana	1 140 703	267,122	8.17	59,134	22.1	70,194	26.3	11.0	37,293	ro 6	4,813	12.9	32,732	87.80	2,008	5.4	13	0.0	5,365	14.4
Т	1 076 911	158 159	7 7 7	25.017	12.4	124 408	78.7	11.6	69 0 0 9	5.3	11 100	161	34 109	494	4 737	0.9	4 456	4 9	12 479	100
T	855,861									-									ì	
П	5,102,566	394,257	7.7	38,301	6.7	355,956	90.3	7.0	376,570	7.4										
П	1,243,794	49,778	4.0						93,202	7.5	21,217	22.8	31,979	34.3	34,266	36.8	2,037	2.2	3,703	4.0
Т	11,837,068	1,217,250	10.3	156,631	12.9	1,014,926	4 63.4	00 F	105 070	0.0	133,2/3	222.4	427,321	7.1	2,311	4.0	8,2/5	4. 7	263	0.0
37 North Carolina 38 North Dakota	490,026,781	440,773	0.0	25,432	7.7	80, 134	10.7		6/6/00	4.0	667,09	0.00	\dagger		600,1	O	19,402	4.0		
39 Ohio	7,981,478	1,173,677	14.7	317,197	27.0				718,389	0.6										
	2,143,978	234,871	11.0	39,689	16.9	182,089		8.5	310,806	14.5	35,780	11.5	186,590	0.09	752	0.2	4,110	1.3	83,574	26.9
41 Oregon	2,141,249	341,110	15.9	96,789	28.4	171,807	50.4		178,633	6.3	150 450	7 16		1	77 707					
42 Pennsylvania 44 Rhode Island	1,190,393	104,040	7.	16,530	2	1,003,200			460,922	7.0	103,400	0.	\dagger		1,40	4.7		1		
1 1	2,315,462	0							72,398	3.1	20,288	28.0					7,301	10.1	44,809	61.9
\top	502,393	31,500	6.3	2,572	8.2	000			57,099	11.4			57,099	100.0			0		0 000	
47 Tevas	3,771,888	335,243	8.9	35,354	10.5 8 CL	1 829 886	14.0	0.0	077 770	7		$\frac{1}{1}$	342,844					1	3/1,128	
╫	1,063,834	139,770	13.1	20,806	14.9	000,720,7	7	L	71,640	6.7		T	0	Ī		l		<u> </u>		
	444,077	27,674	6.2	14,216	51.4	8,884		2.0	36,499	8.2	3,630	6.6	6,828	18.7	8,176	22.4			377	1.0
	4,515,675	377,626	8.4	9		528,183			460,662	10.2	71,674	15.6	275,984	59.9	6,214	1.3	14,370	3.1	92,420	20.1
- 1	3,508,208	454,729	13.0	82,853	18.2	185,908		2.3	332,949	9.5	30,962	6.0	108,944	32.7	28,859	7.00	4,165	E	79,776	24.0
55 Wisconsin	4 192 515	015,20	0.4	0.7471	0.00	1,041	0.55	O.	101,14	0.0	12,071	4.42	2,403	Y. 0	7,010	4.5.4		1	2,440	ý.
	215,374	20,050	9.3	4,975	24.8				19,515	9.1	026	5.0	8,131	41.7	287	1.5	11	0.1		
	16,102										32		99				2		2	
55 Guam 72 Puerto Rico	2,440,131										43,824								18,746	
78 Virgin Islands	50,731	10,000	19.7			0		Ц	8,197	Ш	489	닉	8,197	100.0	240	ш	46	Щ	0	
Total	174,804,298	15,366,716	10.1	3,657,877	24.6	10,741,784		Ц	12,566,907		1,853,636	-	4,556,838		450,391		20,606	Ш	3,471,713	34.7
Maximum	16 464 726	2 098 913	41.0	882 798	27.08	1 829 886		1	533 301		238 593	+	584 064		137 443		40 427	4	233 194	80.4
Average	3,361,621	365,874	10.6	98,861	25.2	358,059	91.5	7.2 3	306,509	9.1	54,518	23.2	142,401	49.6	15,530	8.2	7,521	2.8	111,990	25.3
Minimum	16,102	0	1.8	1,938	2.2	0			8,197		32	5.0	0		240		0		0	0.0

Table 5. Procedures and Data Sources, 2004 Voter Registration Survey

State	Q38 - What sources are considered in performing list maintenance?	Q39 - What process is used for list maintenance?
Alabama	No Response	No Response
Alaska	The Division of Elections sends out two list maintenance notices that must be returned to prevent a voter from being inactivated through the list maintenance process	The Division uses a batch process in the statewide voter registration and election management system to identify all voters to be included in the list maintenance process
American Samoa	House-to-house canvasses	Manual/electronic cross checks: voter applicant's file against computer listing
Arizona	Returned mail from county election and other agencies using the official voter file for mailing purposes; NCOA;c anvassing by political parties; completed and returned jury summons	Electronic and manual
Arkansas	Returned election notices, returned jury summons, Postal Service NCOA information, house-to-house canvasses	Both
California	Death notices; jury notices; list maintenance; PO NCOA; house to house canvass; CalVoter duplicate check; mentally incompetent; person, fraud; 8d2 notices; moved out of state; non-citizen; not eligible	Electronic and manual
Colorado	Returned election notices	Electronic
Connecticut	All of the above	Electronic
Delaware	Returned election notices, Postal Service NCOA information	Manual
District of Columbia	Returned election notices, USPS NCOA information, returned jury notices, vital statistic information, felony information from Superior and U.S. District Courts	List maintenance is performed both manually and electronically since information from various sources car be provided in hardcopy format only
Florida	Each supervisor of elections can use any of the following methods to perform list maintenance: Postal Service NCOA information; information from the Dept. of Health regarding deceased persons; cancellation notices; notices of convicted felons; notices of persons adjudicated mentally incapacitated with respect to voting; jury notices signed by the voter and returned to the courts; address confirmation notices; lists from the database of driver license offices showing a person has been licensed in another state; and returned election notices	List maintenance is performed by the supervisors of elections. Both electronic and manual processes are used by the supervisors
Georgia	Postal Service NCOA information, challenges, absentee ballot applications, voter certificates, returned election notices, no contact for three consecutive years, petitions	Electronic and manual processing is used to perform list maintenance
Idaho	Returned election notices, lack of response to challenge notices, list of deceased residents from Dept. of Health & Welfare - Vital Statistics, felony convictions notices (Federal, State, etc.), cancellations from jurisdictions	Both electronic and manual. Counties who currently use an electronic voter registration system still must maintain their voter registration cards in a manual format
Illinois	Postal Service NCOA information, returned election notices, mail canvass, door-to-door canvass, jury summons, death certificate and the report of election judge	Electronic and manual

Table 5. Procedures and Data Sources, 2004 Voter Registration Survey

State	Q38 - What sources are considered in performing list maintenance?	Q39 - What process is used for list maintenance?
Indiana	Returned election notices, returned jury notices, USPS NCOA information, SSA death list information	Electronic
lowa	NCOA information, any returned mail	Manual
Kansas	Returned election notices, returned election mailings, postal service NCOA information, targeted mailing by counties in some cases	The process is both electronic and manual
Kentucky	Returned election notices, returned jury summons, state government list of convicted felons, federal government list of convicted felons, KY Bureau of Vital Statistics notices on deceased voters, out of state cancellation notices from other states, requests from voters who wish to be removed	90% electronic and 10% manual
Louisiana	The sources used are returned election notices, returned jury summons, Postal Service NCOA information and also address changes made by local governing authorities, including 911 changes	The annual canvass is both a manual and electronic process. The statewide list of registered voters is sent by electronic file to the NCOA and using that data and other criteria, voters are sent a notice through the postal system. If the notice is returned, the registrars of voters must manually mark the voters' records to send out another notice. In addition the Registrar of Voters is continually performing list maintenance whenever they process death notices, felony convictions, etc, on a continuous basis
Maine	Pursuant to our rules for list maintenance, a registrar can use any indication of an address change to send a removal notice (Section 8(d)(2) confirmation notice under NVRA); voters' names can only be deleted from the voting list with written confirmation from the voter or by first utilizing inactive designation for a period of two federal general elections	Each municipality performs its own list maintenance. Most use electronic systems; however some still use paper for the list
Maryland	Statewide list maintenance processes include returned information from jury commissioners, non-forwardable sample ballots returned from the post office after each election, and change of address information from the Motor Vehicle Administration.	The list maintenance is primarily a manual process
Massachusetts	Annual street listing local census; returned confirmation notices	Electronic using the statewide database
Michigan	Returned ID cards; Department of Community Health death records; newspaper death notices; reports from other states that a former resident has registered to vote; reports from other states that a former resident has surrendered a Michigan driver license.	The process is both electronic and manual. Department of Community Health death information and reports of former residents who have surrendered a Michigan driver license are provided electronically
Minnesota	No voter history or voter updates in previous four years.	Electronic
Mississippi	All those listed plus newspaper obituaries.	Both electronic and manual
Missouri	Dept of Vital Statistics, mail canvass, felon lists from courts, notices from other counties, etc.	Electronic

Table 5. Procedures and Data Sources, 2004 Voter Registration Survey

State	Q38 - What sources are considered in performing list maintenance?	Q39 - What process is used for list maintenance?
Montana	Answers varied although the most common was returned notices. Answers included postal service, voter requests, manual, jury summons, correspondence from electors, transfers, cancellations, death certificates, obituaries, personal and returned election notices and at polls, Motor Vehicle renewal, Secretary of State federal incarcerations, other state notices, confirmation cards, N/A, NVRA process, NCOA info, house to house visits, vital statistics, by hand, newspaper articles, address and name changes.	This varied widely, with about 23 counties doing both, and the rest split evenly between manual or electronic
Nebraska	Sources include returned mail, NCOA, municipal utility changes, mass mailings, District Court and U.S. Attorney Offices, as well as notices from other states or jurisdictions.	The process can be both electronic and manual, depending on the information source
Nevada	Returned election mailing, jury questionnaires, United States Postal Service, Vital Statistics, request from voters for removal, Federal and District Court felony judgments.	Manual and electronic
New Hampshire	No Response	No Response
New Jersey	Not applicable at state level.	Both
New Mexico	Voters are made inactive based on NCOA, or any returned mailing from the clerk's offices. Voter records are then considered to determine if the inactive voter fails to vote or have any other activity through two federal election cycles.	Electronic - VREMS
New York	NCOA, any county board mailing returned by PO, information from other jurisdictions, published obituaries, state departments of health and court administration, and DMV.	Done both electronically and manually.
North Carolina	Returned election verification and confirmation notices Duplicate lists Petition checks Any correspondence Felon lists In person contacts Phone contacts Death notices Any returned mail	The process is electronic
Ohio	Returned election notices and jury summons, USPS NCOA information, independently corroborated obituaries, notices from public health officials and court officials, notices from out of state election officials, secretary of state duplicate lists	Electronic
Oklahoma	A confirmation notice is sent for any of the following reasons: returned first-class election mailing; failure to vote or make any registration change since the second previous federal general election; potential duplicate with another registration record; surrendered Oklahoma driver's license in another state	Electronic

Table 5. Procedures and Data Sources, 2004 Voter Registration Survey

State	Q38 - What sources are considered in performing list maintenance?	Q39 - What process is used for list maintenance?
Oregon	Ballots returned as undeliverable, returned election notices, Postal Service NCOA information, voter registration cards, death list provided by the Department of Human Services, notification of felony conviction. ORS chapter 247. The duplicate match performed between the counties provides information to perform list maintenance	Most of the list maintenance is performed manually. The duplicate match the counties participate in is performed electronically
Pennsylvania	Returned election notices, Post Office information, National Change of Address mailings are all used	Electronic
Puerto Rico	No Response	No Response
South Carolina	Returned mail, returned jury summons, Postal Service information, notification from other states	Manual
South Dakota	Postal Service NCOA, update on voter registration form from voter and response to previous confirmation mailings	The process is performed by checking the county active voter file to determine if a voter has not voted in the last four years, updated their voter registration information or responded to any confirmation mailing in that timeframe. Once those voters are selected, they are mailed notices through the list maintenance process
Tennessee	Each county must implement a plan using returned election notices or NCOA information	List maintenance is maintained both electronically and manually
Texas	Returned certificates, NCOA, any information received by voter registrar - a notice is sent to voter before cancellation to confirm information	Electronic processing
Utah	Utah Vital Statistics provide a list of deaths to the counties, and the counties perform their own maintenance to clean out inaccurate addresses, changes, duplicates. This list maintenance will be made easier when all counties are on the new voter registration database	Currently both processes are used for list maintenance. Counties will keep the paper application and the electronic data
Vermont	Death certificates, Grand lists, BCA members, returned mail, postal service, small town knowledge, other state notifications.	Manual and electronic - some towns are both, some are one or the other
Virgin Islands	Return election notices, canvasses	Both
Virginia	Postal Service NCOA information	Electronic
Washington	List maintenance is conducted through returned election mail, jury summons, and NCOA information	Larger counties use an electronic process to scan the barcode of returned mail. Smaller counties use a manual process of data entry
West Virginia	Election notices, postal services and NCOA	Manual and electronic
Wisconsin	Postal Service NCOA information	List maintenance varies from one municipality to another.
Wyoming	Death notices, court notification of felons, out-of-state registrations, phone book, purge notices, returned correspondence, change of address notices, property ownership lists, car registrations	Until the new statewide voter registration system is in place, processes vary from manual to electronic

Table 6. Statewide Voter Registration Databases, 2004 Voter Registration Survey

State	Statewide database implemented?	If not, what progress has been made toward implementation?	Link to disability and social services agencies?
Alabama	-	No response	-
Alaska	Υ	No response	N
American Samoa	N	Just issued an RFP for it, and we should have it implemented before January 2006	N
Arizona	Υ	N/A	N
Arkansas	N	No response	N
California	Υ	California's plan is to be HAVA compliant by January 1, 2006	N
Colorado	N	January 1, 2006	N
Connecticut	Υ	No response	N
Delaware	Υ	No response	N
Florida	Y	Florida has a statewide voter registration database, but it is currently not compliant with HAVA. It will be compliant on 1/06	N
Georgia	Υ	No response	N
ldaho	N	Currently in the process of implementing. 13 of 44 counties are live and the remaining are scheduled to be complete by the first part of June	N
Ilinois	N	Developing an RFP	N
Indiana	N	Development is almost complete, a UAT and pilot county phase will commence this spring, and the state and all 92 counties will go live during the late summer months.	N
lowa	N	We are currently in the process of implementing a statewide voter registration database. We plan to start a pilot project in June then move all counties onto the new system in three phases. All counties are scheduled to be on the new system by December of 2005	N
Kansas	N	The state has maintained a repository statewide database since 1984 with quarterly updates from counties. Our statewide, HAVA compliant database is scheduled to be in use statewide on January 1, 2006. We are currently working with our second vendor in developing the statewide database	N
Kentucky	Υ	No response	Υ
Louisiana	Υ	No response	N
Maine	N	A vendor is now under contract. The state and vendor are currently working to customize the core system. All 501 municipalities will be online by January 1, 2006	N
Maryland	N	Maryland has selected a vendor for a statewide voter registration system and expects the contract to be awarded within the coming weeks	N
Michigan	Υ	No response	N
Massachusetts	Υ	Statewide database implemented in 1995	N

Table 6. Statewide Voter Registration Databases, 2004 Voter Registration Survey

State	Statewide database implemented?	If not, what progress has been made toward implementation?	Link to disability and social services agencies?
Minnesota	Y	No response	N
Mississippi	N	Later this year. The Statewide Elections Management System is currently under development.	Υ
Missouri	N	It will be implemented on January 1, 2006	-
Montana	N	Montana asked for and was granted a waiver until January 2006. A vendor has been selected and testing is currently underway. The system will link disability and social service agencies.	N
Nebraska	N	No response	N
Nebraska	N	January 1, 2006. This implementation is currently in development and roll out, including the beginning of training activities	N
Nevada	N	We are currently in the process of implementing a statewide voter registration database. We anticipate the implementation should be complete January 1, 2006	Y
New Jersey	N	The NJ HAVA SVRS project is "on schedule." Implementation is planned for January 1, 2006	N
New Mexico	Υ	No response	N
New York	N	2006	N
North Carolina	Υ	No response	N
Ohio	Υ	No response	N
Oklahoma	Υ	No response	N
Oregon	N	Oregon will implement by January 1, 2006. Currently we have begun testing in two pilot counties. We routinely post our progress at the following website: http://www.sos.state.or.us/elections/HAVA/ocvr.shtml	N
Pennsylvania	N	Not all counties are live on the system. 56 of 67 counties are live on the SURE system. The remaining 11 counties are scheduled to be live on or before January 1, 2006	N
Puerto Rico	Υ	No response	N
South Carolina	Υ	No response	Υ
South Dakota	Υ	No response	N
Tennessee	Υ	No response	N
Texas	N	Currently in the design phase of a statewide system. Statewide roll out established in January 2006	N
Utah	N	Currently in the process of getting all counties live on the system. All counties will be on by January 1, 2006 Currently nine counties are live with five more scheduled to go live in April	N
Vermont	N	Vermont has developed the database to be used and will begin conversion of data from local jurisdictions in April or May. We expect to complete the conversion and training in October	N

Table 6. Statewide Voter Registration Databases, 2004 Voter Registration Survey

State	Statewide database implemented?	If not, what progress has been made toward implementation?	Link to disability and social services agencies?
Virgin Islands	Υ	No response	-
Virginia	Υ	No response	Υ
Washington	N	January 1, 2006	N
West Virginia	Υ	No response	-
Wisconsin	N	Statewide voter registration will go into effect January 1, 2006. Progress to date includes: development of voter registration program, municipal-based training on voter registration system and input, timetable to test sessions, fully functional on December 15, 2005	N
Wyoming	N	Will be implemented before the first federal election in 2006. Anticipated date is 1/1/06	N

Table 7. Registration Agencies and Jurisdictions, 2004 Voter Registration Survey

State	Q8 - Agencies that conduct voter registration	Q11 - Number of election jurisdictions	Q12 - Number of election jurisdictions that provided information for survey
Alabama	According to the Code of Alabama Section 17-4-250 (d)-(e) Sta agencies which provide food stamps, Medicaid, services related Women and Infant Children program (WIC), services related to to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and agencies providing services to the disabled shall provide voter registratic opportunities to their clientele in accordance with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (e). Recruitment offices of the Armed Forces of the United States shall provide voter registrat opportunities to their clientele in accordance with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (f). Other public offices and agencies which may provide the voter registration services provided by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 include public libraries, public schools, offices of municipal clerks, prob offices, state and local revenue offices, unemployment compensation offices, offices providing services to the disabled other than those required in subsection (d) to provide voter registration services, and federal and nongovernmental offices which agree to provide the voter registration services	d to Aid Aid on each	67
Alaska	All Department of Motor Vehicle Offices throughout the State, a Health and Social Services Offices (provide for public assistant and WIC) throughout the State, Vocational Rehabilitation Office Disability Offices, Municipal and City Clerks, Libraries, Departm of Community and Regional Affairs, Permanent Fund Dividend Offices, South East Alaska Regional Health Consortium, Office Public Advocacy, and individual registrars	ce es, nent	0
American Samoa	No Response	17	17
Arizona	Department of Transportation, Motor Vehicle Division (DMV), Department of Economic Security (DES), Women Infant Child (WIC), Aid for Dependent Children (AFDC), Family Assistance Administration (FAA), Food Stamp Office, Family Assistance Developmental Disabilities, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Arizor Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCS), County Med Assistance Office, Department of Health Services Mental Healt Office, Indigent Health with Disabilities, Rehabilitation Health Services, U.S. Veterans Hospital/Home, Armed Forces Recruitment Offices, Indian Reservation Chapter Houses, Cour Recorders Office, City and Town Clerks, Secretary of State's Office	na ical th	15
Arkansas	Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Arkansas Rehabilitation Services, Arkansas School for the Blind, Arkansas School for the Deaf, Arkansas Spinal Cord Commission, Arkan Developmental Disabilities Services, Arkansas Division of Men Health, Arkansas Division of Services for the Blind, Arkansas Library for the Blind, Arkansas Division of Children and Medica Services, Arkansas Department of Motor Vehicles, Arkansas Public Libraries, Arkansas State Library, United States Postal Service (mail), United States Armed Forces Recruitment Office Arkansas National Guard, Arkansas Division of Women, Infantand Children, Arkansas Division of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Arkansas Medicaid, Arkansas Food Stamp Program, Arkansas Division of Children and Family Services, Voter Registration Drives and the County Clerk	as sas tal I es,	75

Table 7. Registration Agencies and Jurisdictions, 2004 Voter Registration Survey

State	Q8 - Agencies that conduct voter registration	Q11 - Number of election jurisdictions	Q12 - Number of election jurisdictions that provided information for survey
California	a, b, c, d, and e (State agencies: Dept. of Finance, Employment Development Dept., Dept. of Aging, Dept. of Rehabilitation, Franchise Tax Board, Dept. of Health Services, Dept. of Housing Board of Equalization, Dept. of Social Services)	58	51
Colorado	Colorado revised Statute 1-2-504 voter registration agencies (1) The following offices are designated as voter registration agencies: (a) All offices that provide public assistance; (b) All offices that provide state-funded programs primarily engage in providing services to persons with disabilities; (c) All recruitment offices of the Armed Forces of the United State and (d) Any other federal, state, local government, or non-government office that chooses to provide voter registration service or applications. (2) The following agencies may provide application forms for mail voter registration: (a) All offices of county clerk and recorders; (b) All federal post offices; and (c) Any other federal, state, local government, or non-government office that chooses to provide voter registration service or application	es;	64
Connecticut	All municipal offices - town clerks, registrars of voters Department of Motor Vehicles (20 regional offices) Department of Social Services (12 regional offices) and each municipality has a local social service office. Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services, Department of Mental Retardation, Department of Public Health (WIC Programs CT Healthcare for Uninsured Kids and Youth Office of Protection and Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities, Board of Education and Services for the Blind, Commission on the Deaf of Veterans Affairs, Department of the Military, and all Arme Forces Recruiting Offices throughout the State Public libraries and colleges and universities Approximately 1500 non-profit community organizations and churches), e	169
Delaware	Commissioner of Elections Office Department of Motor Vehicles Department of Health & Social Services Department of Labor WIC - Women Infants and Children	4	1
District of Columbia	Department of Motor Vehicles; Office of Aging; Senior Parks and Recreation; Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Administration; Women Infant and Children (WIC); Income Maintenance Administration (Medicaid office); Department of Health; Armed Forces Office; and local colleges and universities	1	1
Florida	Dept. of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (driver license offices), Dept. of Children and Families, Dept. of Health, Dept. of Education (Vocational Rehabilitation and Blind Services), Dept. of Elder Affairs, Dept. of Veterans Affairs, Agency for Persons with Disabilities, public libraries, recruiters, Centers for Independent Living		67

Table 7. Registration Agencies and Jurisdictions, 2004 Voter Registration Survey

State	Q8 - Agencies that conduct voter registration	Q11 - Number of election jurisdictions	Q12 - Number of election jurisdictions that provided information for survey
Georgia	Department of Motor Vehicle Services Libraries Armed Forces Recruitment Centers Schools Department of Human Resources Disabilities County offices Municipal offices	159	0
Idaho	Idaho is NVRA exempt and all voter registration is directed to county clerk's office	o the 44	0
Illinois	Secretary of State, Department of Human Services, Armed Forecruiting center, schools, county offices, township offices, amunicipal offices		83
Indiana	Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Family and Social Services Administration, Department of Health, Division of Workforce Development, Secretary of State, Election Division, schools, libraries, town clerk-treasurers, township offices	92	92
lowa	Department of Transportation, Department of Human Service Department of Public Health (WIC), Department of Vocationa Rehabilitation, Department for the Blind, community colleges, Armed Forces Recruitment Offices, Department of Human Rights-Division of Persons with Disabilities	al	99
Kansas	Division of Motor Vehicle (DMV) offices Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS) office Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) office Various disability offices 1st and 2nd class city office	105 es	105
Kentucky	120 Driver's License Offices 120 Food Stamp Offices 120 Medicaid Offices 120 KTAP/AFDC Offices 120 WIC Offices All public and private high schools Armed Forces Offices are attached Disability Offices are attached	120	120
Louisiana	Parish offices of the following agencies: Addictive Disorders, FITAP/Food Stamps, Medicaid, Medicaid Application Centers Mental Health, Military Recruitment, Motor Vehicles, WIC, Developmental Disabilities, Disabilities—Deaf Action Center, a Disabilities—Independent Living	S,	64
Maine	Inside agencies including Dept. of Secretary of State, Bureau Corporations, Elections and Commissions, and Bureau of Mc Vehicles; outside agencies including Dept. of Human Service Bureau of Family Independence, Bureau of Health and Burea Rehabilitation; Armed Forces Recruitment offices; public high schools and offices of municipal clerks and registrars	otor es, au of	0

Table 7. Registration Agencies and Jurisdictions, 2004 Voter Registration Survey

State	Q8 - Agencies that conduct voter registration	Q11 - Number of election jurisdictions	Q12 - Number of election jurisdictions that provided information for survey
Maryland	All branch offices of the Motor Vehicle Administration Local social service units including Temporary Cash Assistance, Medicaid, and Food Stamps Programs Local offices of the Maryland Children's Health Program under th Department of Health and Mental Hygiene All offices primarily engaged in providing State-funded services t individuals with disabilities Department of Rehabilitations Services, Governor's Office on Disabilities Maryland Transit Administration Paratransit Certification Office	ne	24
	Recruitment offices of the Armed Forces Local departments of Aging Offices of Students with Disabilities at private and public college and universities Public institutions of higher education Maryland license offices of the Clerks of the Court	s	
Massachusetts	All locations listed below include their main offices and any brand locations: Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth Each City and Town Clerk's Office Registry of Motor Vehicles Department of Transitional Assistance Massachusetts Commission for the Blind Massachusetts Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Department of Mental Retardation Department of Mental Health Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission Division of Medical Assistance Women Infants and Children	ch 351	351
Michigan	No Response	0	0
Minnesota	No Response	87	0
Mississippi	Department of Public Safety Department of Health Department of Human Services Department of Mental Health Department of Rehabilitation Services Department of Medicaid Office of the Governor	0	31
Missouri	Motor Vehicle License Fee offices, Employment Security offices, State and County Family Services offices, State and County Hea Department offices, Rehabilitation Service for the Blind offices, Worker's Compensation offices, Mental Health offices, Governor Council on Disabilities offices, all Armed Forces recruitment offices.	alth 's	115
Montana	County branches of the following agencies: Job Services, Vocational Rehabilitation, Senior Helping Hands, Office of Public Administration, and Human & Community Service Division	56	54

Table 7. Registration Agencies and Jurisdictions, 2004 Voter Registration Survey

State	Q8 - Agencies that conduct voter registration	Q11 - Number of election jurisdictions	Q12 - Number of election jurisdictions that provided information for survey
Nebraska	 (a) State Department of Motor Vehicles and County Treasurer's Office (b) State Health and Human Services and Contract Service Providers (c) State Department of Health and Human Services Offices and Contract Service Providers (d) U.S. Armed Forces and Recruitment Offices (e) State Department of Education 	93	93
Nevada	Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), Women Infants and Childr (WIC), city clerks, Armed Forces, Department of Rehabilitation (DETR), Services to the Blind, Health Department, Confidential Address Program (CAP), Welfare Division.	en 17	17
New Hampshire	Town and city clerks	236	236
New Jersey	Within the Department of Labor - the Division of Compensation, the Division of Employment Services, the Division of Unemployment and Temporary Disability Insurance; Within the Department of Treasury - the Division of Taxation; The New Jers Transit Corporation; Any free county library, regional library, and any free public library; Any office of commercial establishment where state licenses or permits are issued, other than licenses of permits issued by professional or occupational board; any recruitment office of the New Jersey National Guard; as well as toffice of County Commissioner of Registration in each county.	г	21
New Mexico	N/A	33	0
New York	Office for the Aging Veterans Affairs VESID OASIS OMRDD Office of Mental Health Commissions for the Blind Advocate for People with Disabilities Worker's Compensation Dept. of Labor Dept. of State Dept. of Health Dept. of Social Services Dept. of Motor Vehicles	62	62
North Carolina	Department of Motor Vehicles Division of Social Services Department of Health, Div of Medical Assistance (MEDICAID) Employment Security Commission Vocational Rehabilitation Services for the Blind Division of Deaf and Hard of Hearing Division of Aging Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Department of Health (Women, Infants, Children) High schools, libraries, and institutions of higher education Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities	101	100

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Table 7. Registration Agencies and Jurisdictions, 2004 Voter Registration Survey

State	Q8 - Agencies that conduct voter registration	Q11 - Number of election jurisdictions	Q12 - Number of election jurisdictions that provided information for survey
Ohio	All deputy registrars of the Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles All offices of the following public agencies: Ohio Dept. of Human Services Ohio Dept. of Health Ohio Dept. of Mental Health Ohio Dept. of Mental Retardation/Developmental Disability Ohio Dept. of Rehabilitation Services Commission All public libraries All state-supported colleges and universities The offices of Ohio's 88 county treasurers The office of the Ohio Secretary of State U.S. Armed Forces Recruitment offices, to the extent they choos to do so	88 se	88
Oklahoma	Motor License Agencies, Department of Human Services, Department of Health, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Department of Rehabilitation Services, colleg and university offices serving students with disabilities, Office of Handicapped Concerns, Armed Forces recruitment offices; form are also available in post offices and libraries		77
Oregon	Department of Motor Vehicle offices; Office of Mental Health and Drug Addiction Services; Children, Adults and Families; Oregon Commission for the Blind; Office of Family Health Services- WIC Office of Medical Assistance Programs; Seniors and People with Disabilities; Office of Vocational Rehabilitation Services; Oregon University System	;; 1	36
Pennsylvania	Area Agencies on Aging - 52 Armed Forces Recruitment Centers - Unknown Centers for Independent Living - 15 County Assistance Offices - 106 County offices - 67 Office of Mental Health - 10 Office of Mental Retardation - 294 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation - 21 Para-Transit Authorities - 36 Photo Licensing Centers - 96 State System of Higher Education - 10 Women, Infants, and Children - 363	67	67
Puerto Rico	Total of 1074 sites that provide voter registration Not subject to NVRA	110	1
South Carolina	DMV, Department of Social Services (DSS), Department of Heal and Environmental Control (DHEC), Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Substances (DAODAS), Department of Disabilities and Special Needs (DDSN), Department of Mental Health (DMH), Commission for the Blind, Vocational Rehabilitation		47
South Dakota	Driver's license offices Public assistance agencies such as Food Stamps, AFDC, & WIC Department of Human Services Armed Forces recruitment offices Municipal finance offices Office of Secretary of State County auditors	66	66

Table 7. Registration Agencies and Jurisdictions, 2004 Voter Registration Survey

State	Q8 - Agencies that conduct voter registration	Q11 - Number of election jurisdictions	Q12 - Number of election jurisdictions that provided information for survey
Tennessee	Tennessee Department of Safety Tennessee Department of Human Services Tennessee Department of Veterans Affairs Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Tennessee Division of Mental Retardation All Armed Forces recruitment offices All libraries All county clerks (Provided that their office is not in the same building as the County Election Commission) All Register of Deeds (Provided that their office is not in the same building as the County Election Commission) All high schools	95	95
Texas	Any agency that provides public assistance, including: TX Dept. of Human Services (AFDC program, Medicaid program, programs of the aged); TX Dept. of Mental Health & Mental Retardation; TX commission for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired; TX School for Deaf; TX Commission for the Blind; TX School for the Blind and Visually Impaired; TX Rehabilitation Commission; and any other agency that provides a state-funded program primarily engaged is providing services to persons with disabilities, as determined by the SOS. The Dept. of Public Safety, each public library, includir any branch or other service outlet that is open more than 30 hour per week, operated by a single public agency or board, open without charge to all persons under identical conditions, received its financial support wholly or partly from public funds, each marriage license office of the county clerk, and any other agencie that the SOS deems necessary for compliance to federal law.	n ng s	253
Utah	 (a) Motor Vehicle Offices- 20 statewide (b) Public Assistance offices- 106 statewide (c) Disabilities Offices- 58 statewide (d) Armed Forces Offices- 35 offices statewide (e) All other agencies- Public education institutions, colleges and universities- 13, high schools-113 	29	29
Vermont	DMV - Dept of Motor Vehicles Agency of Human Services (including Dept of Health, Dept of Protection, Assistance, Dept of Aging & Disabilities and subcontractor agencies providing services to individuals) Armed Forces recruitment offices throughout the state	246	232
Virgin Islands	Election System of the Virgin Islands (only)	2	2
Virginia	Dept. for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Dept. for Rights of Virginians with Disabilities Dept. for the Visually Handicapped Dept. of Game and Inland Fisheries Dept. of Health Dept. of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abust Dept. of Rehabilitation Services Dept. of Social Services Virginia Center for Independent Living Virginia Employment Commission Northern Virginia Planning Commission 8 only Armed Forces recruitment Public colleges and universities Para transit or special transportation services	134 e	134

Table 7. Registration Agencies and Jurisdictions, 2004 Voter Registration Survey

State	Q8 - Agencies that conduct voter registration	Q11 - Number of election jurisdictions	Q12 - Number of election jurisdictions that provided information for survey
Washington	Motor Voter Registration - The Department of Licensing (DOL) Agency-Based Voter Registration (ABVR) is comprised of: Department of Services for the Blind Department of Veteran Services Department of Social and Health Services - Division of Aging & Adults Services - Division of Community Service Offices - Division of Developmental Disabilities - Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Department of Health - Women Infants and Children United States Armed Military Forces Disability Service Offices (colleges/universities) HR-6 (state colleges/technical/universities) Department of Labor & Industries and Intercity Transit, participa on a voluntary basis	39	39
West Virginia	Motor Vehicles, Department of Health and Human Resources, Social Services (daycare), Women infants and children, Blind/Handicap Division on Library Commission, Bureau of Seni Services, Department of Public Safety (DPS), WV colleges and universities, WV County Clerk Marriage License Division,r ecruitment office, WV Division of Veterans Affairs	55 or	55
Wisconsin	Wisconsin is exempt from the National Voter Registration Act because we offer Election Day registration.	0	1,850
Wyoming	See #11 - Wyoming has Election Day voter registration and, therefore is exempt from NVRA	121	16

UNITED STATES ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION



VOTER REGISTRATION SURVEY

The following form should be completed on-line or in electronic format. Completed forms should be returned to the United States Election Assistance Commission via email to Survey Response@eac.gov on or before March 31, 2005.

Please complete all of the fields below. Specific instructions relative to certain fields are found at the end of this form. If your question or concern is not answered in the instructions section of this form, please contact Brian Hancock at 202-566-3100.

RESPONDENT INFORMATION:			
Name of the responding State:	Date response is submitted:		
Name of responding official:	Title of responding official:		
Address of responding official:	Email Address:		
	Phone Number: Fax Number:		

TOTAL VOTER REGISTRATION:

Please respond to the following questions in the space provided below

- 1. Total number of registered voters (active) at the time of the close of registration for the 2002 Federal general election
- 2. Total number of registered voters (inactive) at the time of the close of registration for the 2002 Federal general election

3.	Total number of registered voters (active) at the time of the close of polls for the 2004 Federal general election (November 2, 2004)
4.	Total number of registered voters (inactive) at the time of the close of polls for the 2004 Federal general election (November 2, 2004)
5.	Total number of registered voters who were determined to be eligible to vote in the November 2, 2004 election through the provisional voting process.
6.	Were there any voter registration applications received prior to the deadline for registering to vote in the November 2, 2004 election that were not processed in time for the election?
	O Yes O No
The state of the s	ER REGISTRATION OFFICIALS:
7.	Identify the local election official primarily responsible for registering voters.
8.	Identify each and every other state or local government office or agency that conducts voter registration including (a) motor vehicle offices, (b) all offices that provide public assistance that are mandated as registration sites by NVRA, (c) all offices that provide state-funded programs primarily serving persons with disabilities, (d) all Armed Forces recruitment offices, and (e) all other agencies designated by the State.

9.	Identify whether voter registration forms are received by local registration officials or state registration officials.					
	0	Local	0	State	0	Both
10.		fy whether als or state i			ns are proces	sed by local registration
	0	Local	0	State	0	Both
11.	Total	number of e	election ju	risdictions o	conducting v	oter registration
12.		number of j is survey	jurisdictio	ns identified	l in question	11 that provided information
110/20/00/00/00	PROFESSIONAL PROPERTY OF A		CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	化多位化的 化甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基	ATIONS:	ace provided below.
13.	the pe	eriod from t	he close o	f registration	n for the No	eived from all sources during vember 2002 federal election 04 Federal election
14.	milita close	or overse of registrati	eas forms ion for the	that are acco	epted) receiv	is (including state, federal, and yed during the period from the all election until the close of in
15.	voter Nove	registrars	office du Federal el	ring the per	iod from the	eived in person in the clerk or close of registration for the registration for the November

16. Total number voter registration applications received from each voter registration agency, including (1) motor vehicle offices, (2) all public assistance agencies that are mandated as registration sites by NVRA, (3) all offices that provide state-funded programs primarily serving persons with disabilities, (4) all Armed Forces recruitment offices, and (5) all other agencies designated by the State (those identified in response to question 8), during the period from the close of registration for the November 2002 Federal election until the close of registration for the November 2004 Federal general election

Motor Vehicle Offices

Offices that provide Public Assistance

Offices the provide State-funded programs primarily serving persons with disabilities

Armed Forces recruitment offices

Other agencies designated by the State

- 17. Total number of voter registration applications identified in response to questions 14-17 that were **changes of address**, name or party
- 18. Total number of voter registration applications identified in response to questions 14-17 that were **duplicates** of other valid voter registrations
- 19. Total number of voter registration applications identified in response to question 13 that were invalid or rejected (other than duplicates)
- 20. How are voter registration applications transferred from other voter registration agencies (see question 16) to the official responsible for voter registration? (i.e. email, VPN, tape, disk, mail, fax)

21.	What, if any, training is provided to employees of voter registration agencies on the voter registration process?
22.	Identify any restrictions on the acceptance of voter registration applications such as paper weight, fax, electronic, mail (for non-NVRA states), batch, third-party delivery, etc.
20	
23.	Total number of new valid registrations added to the voter registration lists between the 2002 and 2004 Federal general elections
ROWS NO.	
	OCESSING VOTER RECISTRATION APPLICATIONS:
24.	How are voter registration applications maintained (e.g., paper or computerized)?
	O Paper O Computerized O Other
	If Other is selected, please specify the method of maintaining records.
25	How does the registration official shock for dualicate registrations?
25.	How does the registration official check for duplicate registrations?
	¥il
26.	Does your State check for duplicate voter registrations across state lines?
	O Yes O No

27.	What type of number is used as a voter registration number (e.g., social security number, unique identifier)? If a unique identifier is used, please identify what method is used for assigning the identified (e.g., random, combination of county number and other number)						
	0	Social Se	curity Num	ber (4 digits)	0	Driver's License Number	
	0	Social Se	curity Num	ber (9 digits)	0	Unique Identifier	
	0	Other					
				te "		78,5	
28.	Are ap	plicants w	ho are rejec	eted notified of	the rejec	ction and reason for rejection?	
	0	Yes	0	No			
		INTENA		g questions in	the space	ve provided below.	
29.		en the close				nation notices) were sent 2002 election and November	
						9	
30.		nany respo		received to the	confirma	ation notices identified in	
31.	How n	nany voter	s were mov	red to the inacti	ive list?		
32.						e voter rolls between the close November 2, 2004?	

	Na Carlo Car
33.	How many voters were removed from the voter rolls between the close of registration for the November 2002 election and November 2, 2004 because of the death of the voter?
34.	How many voters were removed from the voter rolls between the close of registration for the November 2002 election and November 2, 2004 due to failure to vote in two consecutive federal general elections?
35.	How many voters were removed from the voter rolls between the close of registration for the November 2002 election and November 2, 2004 because the voter requested to be removed?
36.	How many voters were moved from the voter rolls between the close of registration for the November 2002 election and November 2, 2004 because of disqualifying felony convictions?
37.	How many voters were removed from the voter rolls between the close of registration for the November 2002 election and November 2, 2004 for reasons other than those set forth in questions $33 - 36$? Please specify the reason for the removal.
38.	What sources of data are considered in performing list maintenance (e.g., returned election notices, returned jury summons, Postal Service NCOA information, house-to-house canvasses, etc.)?
39.	What process is used to perform list maintenance? (e.g., is the process electronic

or manual)

40.	Who is responsible for list maintenance (e.g., state or locality)?				
41.	How does your State treat voters who (a) have been convicted of a felony, (b) are serving a sentence of incarceration for conviction of a felony, and (c) are serving a term of probation following being convicted of a felony?				
	(a) Convicted of a felony				
	(b) Serving a sentence of incarceration for conviction of a felony				
	(c) Serving a term of probation following being convicted of a felony				
\$50000 CKLF261752N	RA AND HAVA PROVISIONS: se respond to the following questions in the space provided below.				
42.	Is your State subject to the National Voter Registration Act?				
2	O Yes O No				
43.	Has your State revised its state voter or mail voter registration form to include the citizenship and age questions required by HAVA?				
	O Yes O No				
44.	How does your State treat applications where one or more of the HAVA mandated questions (citizenship and age) are not answered?				

45.	Total number of voter registration applications that were accepted and processed without the applicant completing the question "Are you a citizen of the United States of America?"
46.	Total number of voter registration applications that were accepted and processed without the applicant completing the question "Will you be 18 years of age on or before election day?"
**	
47.	Has your State implemented the verification requirements of HAVA for new mail registrations?
	O Yes O No
48.	Has your State implemented the verification requirements of HAVA for all new registrations?
	O Yes O No
49.	How does your State verify voter registration applications (e.g., tracking the return of disposition notices, checks against drivers license and social security administration records, etc.)?
141	
50.	Has your State implemented a statewide voter registration database?
	O Yes O No
	If the answer is no, when will your State implement a statewide voter registration database and what progress has been made toward achieving that implementation?

	Does the database or any solicitation for such a database include linking disability and social service agencies to the database in a similar manner as the state department of motor vehicles?							
ië.	0	Yes	0	No				
	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	TION DR allowing q		t ns in the blanks pro	vided helo	w iii.	のないのできないのないというと
51.		t the voter			ps to conduct voter re ations to the local reg			
	0	Yes	0	No				
52.	group		mber and ti		umber of applications f the return of those f			
						50		
			# (# ₀)					
53.	outsid	e groups an	nd organiza	tions in	on voter registration order to be able to ic plications that are rec	dentify whi	ch group or	
	0	Yes	0	No				
54.		your State ering voter	•	ts of o	utside groups to be pa	id compen	sation for	
	0	Yes	0	No				
	If so, submi		ent be paid	on the	basis of the number of	of voter reg	istrations	
	0	Yes	0	No				

If payment of a voter registration is prohibited, what is the penalty for violating the prohibition?

Please respond to	the following	questions in th	e blanks prov	ided below.

55.	55. Are voter registration records public information?					
	O Yes	O 1	lo			
56.	Are voter registr	rations available	e for sale to	the public?		
	O Yes	O 1	No	9 9 	e U	-20

Instructions:

Please answer every question. Do not leave any questions blank. The appropriate answer may be "0", "none", or "N/A". This survey seeks information only from the State level.